

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

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EXAMINATION

FOR THE DEGREE OF

BACHELOR OF ARTS

IN THE YEAR 1841.

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## EXAMINERS.

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### *In Classics.*

Rev. Dr. JERRARD.

T. B. BURCHAM, Esq., M.A.

### *In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.*

GEORGE B. JERRARD, Esq., B.A.

Rev. ROBERT MURPHY, M.A.

### *In Chemistry.*

Prof. DANIELL, F.R.S.

### *In Animal Physiology.*

FRANCIS KIERMAN, Esq., F.R.S.

Professor SHARPEY, M.D., F.R.S.

### *In Vegetable Physiology and Structural Botany.*

Rev. Professor HENSLow, M.A.

### *In the French Language.*

M. DELILLE.

### *In the German Language.*

Rev. Dr. BIALLOBLOTZKY.

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### *In the Hebrew Text of the Old Testament, the Greek Text of the New, and in Scripture History.*

Rev. W. DRAKE, M.A.

Rev. T. STONE, M.A.

## UNIVERSITY SCHOLARS.

---

### *Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.*

- 1839. JACOB WALEY, B.A.
- 1840. No Scholarship awarded.
- 1841. No Scholarship awarded.

### *Classics.*

- 1839. No Scholarship awarded.
- 1840. JOSEPH GOUGE GREENWOOD, B.A.
- 1841. No Scholarship awarded.



# PASS EXAMINATION.

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MONDAY, May 31.—MORNING, 10 to 1.

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## ARITHMETIC—ALGEBRA—PLANE TRIGONOMETRY—HYDROSTATICS, &c.

*Examiner, Mr. JERRARD.*

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1. STATE the nature of the questions to which the *Rule of Three* is applicable; and show that a rule similar in principle may be applied to questions involving more than three quantities.

How many men can complete a trench of 468 yards in 8 days, if 24 men can dig 81 yards in 6 days?

2. Find the value of  $\frac{\sqrt{.012}}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}}$  to 4 places of decimals.

3. Given  $\log. 3 = .4771213$ ,  $\log. 7 = .8450980$ , find the logarithm of 1323 and that of 1.323.

1323 is equal to  $3^3 \times 7^2$ . What is the criterion of the divisibility of a number by 3?

4. In what time will a sum of money double itself at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum compound interest?

$$\begin{aligned}\log. 2 &= .3010300, \\ \log. 1.035 &= .0149403.\end{aligned}$$

5. Determine by actual multiplication the expansion of

$(1 - 2b)^5$ . Divide  $a - b^2$  by  $a^{\frac{1}{4}} - b^{\frac{1}{4}}$ . Also find the series which results from the division of 1 by  $1 + x$ . What is the most simple form to which  $\frac{3x^2 + 6x + 3}{2x^3 + 2}$  can be reduced?

6. Solve the equations:—

$$(1.) \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{3} - \frac{x}{4} = 7.$$

$$(2.) \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{8}{3}.$$

$$(3.) \left. \begin{aligned} 2x + 5y &= 89, \\ 7x - 8y &= 31. \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$(4.) \left. \begin{aligned} xy &= x - y, \\ x + y &= 1. \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$(5.) x^2 - 3x - 130 = 0.$$

$$(6.) 7\sqrt{2x^2 - 10x + 3} = 72 + 5x - x^2.$$

7. How many variations can be made of the letters in the word *Language*?

8. The sum of a decreasing arithmetic series is 140, the first term 10, and the common difference  $\frac{1}{3}$ ; find the number of terms.

Find the sum of 15 terms of the series

$$1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{27} + \dots$$

9. Assuming the expression for  $\sin(\alpha + \beta)$  and that for  $\cos(\alpha + \beta)$ , prove that

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta},$$

and apply it to deduce the equation

$$\tan(45^\circ + \beta) = 2 \tan 2\beta + \tan(45^\circ - \beta),$$

for determining the tangents of angles greater than  $45^\circ$ .

10. Show that in any plane triangle

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$$

where  $a, b, c$  are the sides, and  $C$  is the angle opposite to  $c$ . How may this expression be adapted to logarithmic calculation?

11. The pressure of fluids is equally diffused and varies as the depth. Prove the truth of this principle, and state some of the important practical results which are connected with it.

12. Define specific gravity. How may the specific gravity of a fluid be ascertained?



13. Explain the construction of the low-pressure double-acting steam-engine of Watt, mentioning particularly the use of the separate condenser, and the contrivances for maintaining uniformity of action, and for adapting rectilinear to circular motion.

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MONDAY, May 31.—AFTERNOON, 3 to 6.

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CHEMISTRY, ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY, VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY AND STRUCTURAL BOTANY.

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CHEMISTRY.

*Examiner, Prof. DANIELL.*

1. Describe the formation of a thermometer, and the principles upon which its graduation is founded; illustrating the subject by reference to Fahrenheit's and the Centigrade scales.

2. How do you explain the cold which is found to prevail in the upper regions of the atmosphere? How can the phenomenon be illustrated by experiment?

3. Explain the construction and action of the Electrophorus.

4. Explain the principles of the Volta-type process.

5. What is meant by *Chemical Equivalents*? Explain the meaning, with reference to examples.

6. What is Alcohol? How is Sulphuric Ether produced from it? Explain the changes which take place during the process, both by words and symbols.

## ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

*Examiners, Mr. KIERNAN and Prof. SHARPEY.*

1. Give a short account of the membranes of the brain; mention the classes of membranes to which they respectively belong, and adduce examples of similar membranes.
  2. What changes does the food undergo in the stomach, and by what agency are they effected?
  3. Give a short account of the structure of the secreting organ of the tears, and of the course the tears take from the secreting organ to the interior of the nose.
  4. Explain the mode in which images of external objects are formed on the retina. What provision in the structure of the eye has been supposed to obviate spherical aberration?
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## STRUCTURAL BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

*Examiner, Rev. Prof. HENSLow.*

1. Explain the terms Involucrum, Spatha, Placenta, Foramen.
2. Give a sketch of *Æstivatio valvata*, and *imbricata*.
3. Describe the several parts in the trunk of Exogenous trees.
4. Describe the *Folliculus*, *Bacca*, and *Pomum*.
5. Describe the specimens 1, 2, 3, with respect to the structure of the different organs.
6. From whence do plants derive their Carbon; and by what organs is it fixed?
7. Explain the function of Exhalation.



TUESDAY, June 1.—MORNING, 10 to 1.

## GREEK.

*Examiner, Mr. BURCHAM.*

## THUCYDIDES\*, BOOK I.

I. Λακεδαιμονίων γὰρ εἴ ἡ πόλις ἐρημωθείη, λειφθείη δὲ τὰ τε ἱερὰ καὶ τῆς κατασκευῆς τὰ ἐδάφη, πολλὴν ἂν οἶμαι ἀπιστίαν τῆς δυνάμεως προελθόντος πολλοῦ χρόνου τοῖς ἔπειτα πρὸς τὸ κλέος αὐτῶν εἶναι (καίτοι Πελοποννήσου τῶν πέντε τὰς δύο μοίρας νέμονται, τῆς τε ξυμπάσης ἡγούνται καὶ τῶν ἔξω ξυμμάχων πολλῶν· ὅμως δὲ οὔτε ξυνοικισθείσης πόλεως οὔτε ἱεροῖς καὶ κατασκευαῖς πολυτελέσι χρησαμένης, κατὰ κώμας δὲ τῷ παλαιῷ τῆς Ἑλλάδος τρόπῳ οἰκισθείσης, φαίνοιτ' ἂν ὑποδεεστέρα), Ἀθηναίων δὲ τὸ αὐτὸ τοῦτο παθόντων διπλασίαν ἂν τὴν δύναμιν εἰκάζεσθαι ἀπὸ τῆς φανερᾶς ὄψεως τῆς πόλεως ἢ ἔστιν. οὐκ οὐν ἀπιστεῖν εἰκὸς, οὐδὲ τὰς ὄψεις τῶν πόλεων μᾶλλον σκοπεῖν ἢ τὰς δυνάμεις, νομίζειν δὲ τὴν στρατιὰν ἐκείνην μεγίστην μὲν γενέσθαι τῶν πρὸ αὐτῆς, λειπομένην δὲ τῶν νῦν, τῇ Ὀμήρου αὖ ποιήσει εἴ τι χρὴ κἀνταῦθα πιστεύειν, ἣν εἰκὸς ἐπὶ τὸ μείζον μὲν ποιητὴν ὄντα κοσμήσαι, ὅμως δὲ φαίνεται καὶ οὕτως ἐνδεεστέρα. πεποίηκε γὰρ χιλίων καὶ διακοσίων νεῶν, τὰς μὲν Βοιωτῶν εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν ἀνδρῶν, τὰς δὲ Φιλοκτήτου, πεντήκοντα, δηλῶν, ὥς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ, τὰς μεγίστας καὶ ἐλαχίστας· ἄλλων γοῦν μεγέθους πέρι ἐν νεῶν καταλόγῳ οὐκ ἐμνήσθη. αὐτερέται δὲ ὅτι ἦσαν καὶ μάχιμοι πάντες, ἐν ταῖς Φιλοκτήτου ναυσὶ δεδήλωκε· τοξότας γὰρ πάντας πεποίηκε τοὺς προσκώπους. περίνεως δὲ οὐκ εἰκὸς πολλοὺς ξυμπλεῖν, ἔξω τῶν βασιλέων καὶ τῶν μάλιστα ἐν τέλει, ἄλλως τε καὶ μέλλοντας πέλαγος περαιώσεσθαι μετὰ σκευῶν πολεμικῶν, οὐδ' αὖ τὰ πλοῖα

\* Edit. Arnold.

κατάφρακτα ἔχοντας, ἀλλὰ τῷ παλαιῷ τρόπῳ ληστικώτερον παρεσκευασμένα. πρὸς τὰς μεγίστας δ' οὖν καὶ ἐλαχίστας ναῦς τὸ μέσον σκοποῦντι οὐ πολλοὶ φαίνονται ἐλθόντες, ὥς ἀπὸ πάσης τῆς Ἑλλάδος κοινῇ πεμπόμενοι.

II. Ὡν ἐνθυμηθέντες, καὶ νεώτερός τις παρὰ πρεσβυτέρου αὐτὰ μαθὼν, ἀξιούτω τοῖς ὁμοίοις ἡμᾶς ἀμύνεσθαι, καὶ μὴ νομίση δίκαια μὲν τάδε λέγεσθαι, ξύμφορα δὲ, εἰ πολεμήσει, ἄλλα εἶναι. τό τε γὰρ ξυμφέρων, ἐν ᾧ ἂν τις ἐλάχιστα ἁμαρτάνῃ, μάλιστα ἔπεται· καὶ τὸ μέλλον τοῦ πολέμου, ᾧ φοβοῦντες ὑμᾶς Κερκυραῖοι κελεύουσιν ἀδικεῖν, ἐν ἀφανεῖ ἔτι κείται, καὶ οὐκ ἄξιον ἐπαρθέντας αὐτῷ φανεράν ἔχθραν ἤδη καὶ οὐ μέλλουσιν πρὸς Κορινθίους κτήσασθαι, τῆς δὲ ὑπαρχούσης πρότερον διὰ Μεγαρέας ὑποψίας σῶφρον ὑφελεῖν μᾶλλον· ἢ γὰρ τελευταία χάρις καιρὸν ἔχουσα, κἂν ἐλάσσωσιν ἢ, δύναται μεῖζον ἔγκλημα λύσαι. μὴδ' ὅτι ναυτικοῦ ξυμμαχίαν μεγάλην διδόασι, τούτῳ ἐφέλκεσθε· τὸ γὰρ μὴ ἀδικεῖν τοὺς ὁμοίους ἐχυρωτέρα δύναμις, ἢ τῷ αὐτίκα φανερῷ ἐπαρθέντας διὰ κινδύνων τὸ πλεόν ἔχειν. ἡμεῖς δὲ περιπεπτωκότες οἷς ἐν τῇ Λακεδαιμόνι αὐτοὶ προεῖπομεν, τοὺς σφετέρους ξυμμάχους αὐτόν τινα κολλάζειν, νῦν παρ' ὑμῶν τὸ αὐτὸ ἀξιούμεν κομίζεσθαι, καὶ μὴ τῇ ἡμετέρα ψήφῳ ὠφεληθέντας τῇ ὑμετέρα ἡμᾶς βλάψαι.

III. Ἑσυχάζετε γὰρ μόνοι Ἑλλήνων, ὧ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, οὐ τῇ δυνάμει τινὰ ἀλλὰ τῇ μελλήσει ἀμννόμενοι καὶ μόνοι οὐκ ἀρχομένην τὴν αὐξήσιν τῶν ἐχθρῶν διπλασιουμένην δὲ καταλύοντες. καίτοι ἐλέγεσθε ἀσφαλεῖς εἶναι, ὧν ἄρα ὁ λόγος τοῦ ἔργου ἐκράτει. τόν τε γὰρ Μῆδον αὐτοὶ ἴσμεν ἐκ περάτων γῆς πρότερον ἐπὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον ἐλθόντα, ἢ τὰ παρ' ὑμῶν ἀξίως προαπαντῆσαι· καὶ νῦν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οὐχ ἐκάς, ὥσπερ ἐκεῖνον, ἀλλ' ἐγγὺς ὄντας περιοράτε, καὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐπελθεῖν αὐτοὶ ἀμύνεσθαι βούλεσθε μᾶλλον ἐπιόντας, καὶ ἐς τύχας πρὸς πολλῷ δυνατωτέρους ἀγωνιζόμενοι καταστήναι ἐπιστάμενοι καὶ τὸν βάρβαρον αὐτὸν περὶ αὐτῷ τὰ πλείω σφαλέντα, καὶ πρὸς αὐτοὺς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πολλὰ ἡμᾶς ἤδη τοῖς ἁμαρτήμασιν αὐτῶν μᾶλλον ἢ τῇ ἀφ' ὑμῶν τιμωρίᾳ περιγεγενημένους, ἐπεὶ αἷ γε ὑμέτεραι ἐλπίδες ἤδη τινὰς που καὶ ἀπαρασκεύους διὰ τὸ πιστεῦσαι ἔφθειραν. καὶ μηδεὶς ὑμῶν ἐπ' ἔχθρᾳ τὸ πλεόν ἢ αἰτία νομίση τάδε λέγεσθαι· αἰτία μὲν γὰρ φίλων ἀνδρῶν ἐστὶν ἁμαρτανόντων, κατηγορία δὲ ἐχθρῶν ἀδικησάντων. καὶ ἅμα,



εἵπερ τινὲς καὶ ἄλλοι, ἄξιοι νομίζομεν εἶναι τοῖς πέλας ψόγον ἐπενεγκεῖν, ἄλλως τε καὶ μεγάλων τῶν διαφερόντων καθεστώ- των, περὶ ὧν οὐκ αἰσθάνεσθαι ἡμῖν γε δοκεῖτε, οὐδ' ἐκλογίσασ- θαι πώποτε πρὸς οἷους ὑμῖν Ἀθηναίους ὄντας, καὶ ὅσον ὑμῶν καὶ ὡς πᾶν διαφέροντας, ὁ ἀγὼν ἔσται.

IV. Εἴτε καὶ κινήσαντες τῶν Ὀλυμπιάσιν ἢ Δελφοῖς χρη- μάτων μισθῷ μείζονι πειρῶντο ἡμῶν ὑπολαβεῖν τοὺς ξένους τῶν ναυτῶν, μὴ ὄντων μὲν ἡμῶν ἀντιπάλων, ἐσβάντων αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῶν μετοίκων, δεινὸν ἂν ἦν· νῦν δὲ τόδε τε ὑπάρχει, καὶ ὅπερ κράτιστον, κυβερνήτας ἔχομεν πολίτας καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ὑπηρε- σίαν πλείους καὶ ἀμείνους ἢ πᾶσα ἡ ἄλλη Ἑλλάς· καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ κινδύνῳ οὐδεὶς ἂν δέξαιτο τῶν ξένων τὴν τε αὐτοῦ φεύγειν, καὶ μετὰ τῆς ἥσσανος ἅμα ἐλπίδος, ὀλίγων ἡμερῶν ἕνεκα μεγάλου μισθοῦ δόσεως, ἐκείνοις ξυναγωνίζεσθαι. Καὶ τὰ μὲν Πελο- ποννησιῶν ἔμοιγε τοιαῦτα καὶ παραπλήσια δοκεῖ εἶναι, τὰ δὲ ἡμέτερα τούτων τε ὧν περ ἐκείνοις ἐμεμφάμην ἀπηλλάχθαι, καὶ ἄλλα οὐκ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου μεγάλα ἔχειν. ἦν τ' ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν ἡμῶν πεζῇ ἴωσιν, ἡμεῖς ἐπὶ τὴν ἐκείνων πλευσούμεθα, καὶ οὐ- κέτι ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου ἔσται Πελοποννήσου μέρος τι τμηθῆναι καὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἅπασαν. οἱ μὲν γὰρ οὐχ ἔξουσιν ἄλλην ἀντιλα- βεῖν ἀμαχεῖ, ἡμῖν δὲ ἐστι γῆ πολλή καὶ ἐν νήσοις καὶ κατ' ἡπείρον. μέγα γὰρ τὸ τῆς θαλάσσης κράτος. σκέψασθε δέ· εἰ γὰρ ἦμεν νησιῶται, τίνες ἂν ἀληπτότεροι ἦσαν.

1. Mention the five divisions of the Peloponnesus. In which was Elis included? Point out some of the discrepancies with the rest of the Iliad in the *Catalogue of the Ships*. Why is it more probable that the Homeric poems were originally preserved by oral tradition than by writing?

2. What is the ὑποψία alluded to in the 2nd extract? Mention some of the principal events which took place in Greece between the end of the Persian and the commence- ment of the Peloponnesian war. From what place was Potidaea colonized? Who were the ἐπιδημιουργοί? State the first cause of the difference between Perdiccas and the Athe- nians.

3. What would be about the average amount of the free citizens in Attica? State the probable average number of the



free citizens, resident aliens, and slaves. What was about the proportion of the free population to the slaves? How many English geographical square miles does Attica contain?

4. What was the occasion of the first disagreement between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians after the Persian war, and to what *immediate* consequences did it lead? Mention the circumstances which *immediately* preceded the battle of Tanagra. Give the date of the battle of Oenophyta, its result and consequences.

5. Explain the construction in the following sentences: (α) τὴν γοῦν Ἀττικὴν ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ πλείστον ἀστασίαστον οὖσαν ἄνθρωποι ὥκουν οἱ αὐτοὶ αἰεὶ. (β) δοκεῖ δέ μοι καὶ πάντῃ οὐδὲ εἶναι ἢ ἐπὶ κλησὶς αὕτη, κατὰ ἔθνη δὲ ἄλλα τε καὶ τὸ Πελασγικὸν ἐπὶ πλείστον ἀφ' ἑαυτῶν τὴν ἐπωνυμίαν παρέχουσθαι. (γ) τὰ δὲ ἔργα οὐκ ἐκ τοῦ παρατυχόντος πυνθανόμενος ἠξίωσα γράφειν, οὐδ' ὥς ἐμοὶ ἐδόκει, ἀλλ' οἷς τε αὐτὸς παρήν, καὶ παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων, ὅσον δυνατόν, ἀκριβεῖα περὶ ἐκάστου ἐπεξελθών. What is the force of the article when used with οὗτος and its cases? When only is the article used with the interrogative pronouns ποῖος, τίς?

6. Distinguish between κληροῦχοι, ἄποικοι, ἔποικοι. Describe the relation between a Grecian colony and the parent state. To what event may the scattering of Grecian colonies over the coasts of the Ægean, Mediterranean, and Euxine seas be assigned? Give the names of the towns which formed the Ionian confederacy.

TUESDAY, June 1.—AFTERNOON, 3 to 6.

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LOGIC AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

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LOGIC.

*Examiner, Rev. Dr. JERRARD.*

1. Distinguish between *Logic* and *Metaphysics*. Point out some of the evils which have arisen from not attending to this distinction. What may we suppose to have been the origin of *Logic*; and wherein consists its exact use?

2. What is the meaning of *Abstraction*? What of *Generalization*? Show that the former process may be carried on without the latter. How would you account for the origin of the error that Genus and Species are *Real Things*? What is the true character of the ideas denoted by *general terms*?

3. In the proposition "It is to be hoped that we shall succeed" which is the *subject* and which the *predicate*? How does Whately show that the predicate of an affirmative proposition is never *distributed*? Whence has arisen the observation that "it is difficult to prove a negative"? How far is this true? Why is it necessary to prove the *converse* of a mathematical proposition?

4. Define *Syllogism*. Enumerate the most celebrated objections which have been made to what is called "syllogistic reasoning," and point out the false assumptions on which they are severally based. Show that all legitimate argument must be capable of being reduced to the form of *Syllogism*.

5. How many legitimate varieties must there be in the form of the *Syllogism*? Of these how many are to be rejected as useless? What advantages in theory has the first *figure* over all the rest? Is the use of the second and of the third figure ever more convenient in practice; and if so, in

what kinds of argument? What objection is there to the employment of the fourth figure? Is it recommended by Aristotle?

6. If the minor premiss of a Syllogism be *O*, what is the figure and *mood*? Can you construct two Syllogisms, such that the major premiss of the one shall be the *Subcontrary* of the conclusion of the other, and the conclusions of both shall be true? If so, give an example. Are these data sufficient to determine the figure and mood of each?

## MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

*Examiner, Mr. BURCHAM.*

1. Distinguish between *benevolence* and *self-love* in the sense in which they are used by Butler. State the difference between *emulation* and *envy* as regards the means employed by either for the attainment of its end.

2. Why may the prevalence of the appetites or passions over the principle of *conscience* be considered as a violation of the constitution of man? Give Butler's arguments against the opinion that there is no difference between inward principles excepting that of strength.

3. How does Butler answer the question "What obligation is a man under to attend to, and follow the rule of right within himself"? What is meant by *human nature*, when it is said that virtue consists in following it, and vice in deviating from it?

4. Give Paley's definition of virtue. Upon what, according to Paley's theory, does the obligation to keep one's word depend? Show in what way the principle of *habit* is suited to our moral constitution.

5. In what sense are promises to be interpreted? Mention the cases in which they are not binding. What are the beneficial effects of the marriage institution?



6. In what cases is homicide justifiable? Give some of Paley's arguments in opposition to the lawfulness of *suicide*.

7. What is an *univocal* and what an *equivocal* noun? What is meant by the *first* and the *second intention* of a word? What are *categorical* propositions, and into what two kinds are they divided?

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WEDNESDAY, June 2.—MORNING, 10 to 1.

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## MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

*Examiner*, REV. R. MURPHY.

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1. The angles, which one straight line standing on another makes with it, taken together are equal to two right angles.

2. A parallelogram is double of any triangle on the same base, and between the same parallels.

3. Given a segment of a circle, it is required to complete that circle.

4. If any quadrilateral be inscribed in a circle, the sum of its opposite angles shall be equal to two right angles.

5. Define similar figures, and show that equi-angular triangles are similar.

6. Draw a perpendicular to a plane, from a given point without it.

7. Find the equation to an ellipse referred to its axes, major and minor.

8. Assuming the parallelogram of forces, construct for the

resultant of any number of forces acting on a point, by means of a polygon.

9. Find the ratio of the power to the weight in the lever, and thence show how the true weight may be found from a false balance.

10. State the general laws of motion, and the grounds on which they rest.

11. The velocity acquired by a body after descending an inclined plane without friction, is the same as if it had fallen directly through an equal vertical height.

12. Define the terms *equator*, *ecliptic*; and explain clearly the apparent motion of the sun in the latter.

13. Give an account of the apparent annual motions, both of the inferior and superior planets.

14. Describe the systems of astronomy which preceded the Copernican, and state the proofs of the truth of the latter.

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*WEDNESDAY, June 2.—AFTERNOON, 3 to 6.*

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## HISTORY.

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### GREEK AND ROMAN HISTORY.

*Examiner, Rev. Dr. JERRARD.*

1. What appears to be the most probable account of the early peopling of Greece? What countries were inhabited by the Ionic, the Æolic and the Doric races, respectively? To what Grecian historians are we indebted for a knowledge of the affairs of (1) the Assyrian, and (2) the Persian, Empire?

How long after the death of the elder Cyrus did the earliest of those historians live?

2. What part was taken by the principal states of Greece in the repelling of the Persian invasions? To what causes chiefly would you attribute the failure of those invasions?

3. How would you account for the great eminence of Athens among the Grecian states? Give a sketch of the condition of literature and the fine arts among the Athenians during the administration of Pericles. What circumstances most contributed to the ruin of their power?

4. Give a short account of the conquests of Alexander the Great in the East, and state the most striking effects of them. Mention as nearly as you can the date of each of the following events: (1) the siege of Tyre, (2) the invasion of Palestine, (3) the founding of Alexandria. What considerations appear to have induced Alexander to fix upon the site of the last-named city? Did subsequent events prove his foresight in this respect? What was the extent of the Macedonian Empire at the time of his death?

5. At what period does the History of Rome begin to be authentic? How long is this after the commencement of authentic *Grecian* History? What was the condition of the states of Greece when first invaded by the Romans? Under what pretext was this conquest undertaken, and with what remarkable events was it attended?

6. State briefly the nature, origin, and progress of the Agrarian Law. Why is so much importance attached to it by Historians?

7. What events immediately led to Cæsar's declaration of war against the Senate? Had the way been previously prepared for the establishment of despotic power at Rome? What influence does the assassination of Cæsar appear to have had upon the fate of the Republican party? How far were the *forms* of the Republic preserved by Augustus?



## ENGLISH HISTORY.

*Examiner, Mr. BURCHAM.*

1. Who was the prime mover of the resistance to the power of the Crown which led to the granting of Magna Charta? Enumerate the advantages secured thereby, (1) to the Church, (2) to the Barons and their vassals, (3) to the Cities and Boroughs.

2. With whom did the Plantagenet dynasty end? What was the character of the English Constitution under it? Show in what way the peculiar situation of the English Aristocracy has conduced to the establishment of the principles of liberty.

3. In what year was the Act of the Six Articles passed? By what other name was it designated? Give a short account of its enactments. Through whose influence were its provisions afterwards mitigated?

4. Mention the circumstances which led to the passing the 'Self-denying Ordinance and New Model.' Give a short account of the religious and political opinions of the Presbyterians, Independents and Erastians during the reign of Charles I.

5. What circumstance is commonly said to have produced the Act of Habeas Corpus? What really gave rise to it? Point out the error in supposing that this statute enlarged in a great degree our liberties. What do you conceive to have been its real object?

6. Do you know any government, except our own, where hereditary and democratical power have been so blended as to maintain their respective influences? To what circumstances do you attribute the general harmony between the two legislative bodies in the English Constitution?

7. Trace historically the judicial power of the House of Lords. Did it ever possess an original jurisdiction? Give a short account of the contest between the two houses in the case of Skinner and the East India Company. What were its conclusion and consequence?

8. What is the earliest record of the existence of the House of Commons? Of how many English county representatives did it then consist? What counties were then excluded? What monarch extended the right of election to all the English counties except one? Which was the excepted county, and to what circumstance do you attribute its exception?

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THURSDAY, June 3.—MORNING, 10 to 1.

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### CLASSICS.

*Examiner*, Rev. Dr. JERRARD.

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Translate :

(A.) HORACE\*, OD. IV. 9.

Ne forte credas interitura, quæ  
 Longe sonantem natus ad Aufidum  
 Non ante vulgatas per artes  
 Verba loquor socianda chordis.

5 Non, si priores Mæonius tenet  
 Sedes Homerus, Pindaricæ latent,  
 Cææque, et Alcæi minaces  
 Stesichorique graves Camenæ :

Nec, si quid olim lusit Anacreon,  
 10 Delevit ætas : spirat adhuc amor,  
 Vivuntque commissi calores  
 Æoliæ fidibus puellæ.  
 Non sola comtos arsit adulteri

\* Edit. Doering.

- Crines, et aurum vestibus illitum  
 15 Mirata, regalesque cultus  
     Et comites, Helene Lacæna:  
 Primusvè Teucer tela Cydonio  
 Direxit arcu: non semel Ilios  
     Vexata: non pugnavit ingens  
 20 Idomeneus Sthenelusvè solus  
 Dicenda Musis prælia: non ferox  
 Hector, vel acer Deïphobus graves  
     Excepit ictus pro pudicis  
     Conjugibus puerisque primus.  
 25 Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona  
 Multi; sed omnes illacrimabiles  
     Urguentur, ignotique longa  
     Nocte, carent quia vate sacro.

## (B.) EPOD. V.

- Ut hæc tremante questus ore constitit  
     Insignibus raptis puer,  
 Impube corpus, quale posset impia  
     Mollire Thracum pectora;  
 15 Canidia, brevibus implicata viperis  
     Crines et incomtum caput,  
 Jubet sepulcris caprificos erutas,  
     Jubet cupressus funebres,  
 Et uncta turpis ova ranæ sanguine,  
 20 Plumamque nocturnæ strigis,  
 Herbasque, quas Iolcos atque Iberia  
     Mittit venenorum ferax,  
 Et ossa ab ore rapta jejunæ canis,  
     Flammis aduri Colchicis.  
 25 At expedita Sagana, per totam domum  
     Spargens Avernales aquas,  
 Horret capillis, ut marinus, asperis,  
     Echinus, aut Laurens aper.



## (C.) EPIST. I. 1.

- 45 Impiger extremos curris mercator ad Indos,  
 Per mare pauperiem fugiens, per saxa, per ignes;  
 Ne cures ea quæ stulte miraris et optas,  
 Discere et audire et meliori credere non vis?  
 Quis circum pagos et circum compita pugnax  
 50 Magna coronari contemnat Olympia, cui spes,  
 Cui sit conditio dulcis sine pulvere palmæ?  
 Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum.  
 O cives, cives! quærenda pecunia primum est,  
 Virtus post nummos! Hæc Janus summus ab imo  
 55 Prodocet: hæc recinunt juvenes dictata senesque,  
 Lævo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto.  
 Si quadringentis sex septem millia desunt,  
 Est animus tibi, sunt mores, et lingua fidesque,  
 Plebs eris. At pueri ludentes, Rex eris, aiunt,  
 60 Si recte facies. Hic murus æneus esto,  
 Nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa.  
 Roscia (dic sodes) melior lex, an puerorum est  
 Nænia, quæ regnum recte facientibus offert,  
 Et maribus Curiis et decantata Camillis?

## (D.) EP. AD PIS.

- Tibia non, ut nunc, orichalco vineta, tubæque  
 Æmula, sed tenuis simplexque foramine paucō,  
 Adspirare et adesse choris erat utilis, atque  
 205 Nondum spissa nimis complere sedilia flatu;  
 Quo sane populus numerabilis, utpote parvus  
 Et frugi, castusque verecundusque, coibat.  
 Postquam cœpit agros extendere victor, et urbem  
 Latior amplecti murus, vinoque diurno  
 210 Placari Genius festis impune diebus,  
 Accessit numerisque modisque licentia major.  
 Indoctus quid enim saperet liberque laborum  
 Rusticus urbano confusus, turpis honesto?  
 Sic priscae motumque et luxuriam addidit arti  
 215 Tibicen, traxitque vagus per pulpita vestem.

Sic etiam fidibus voces crevere severis,  
 Et tulit eloquium insolitum facundia præceps,  
 Utiliumque sagax rerum, et divina futuri,  
 Sortilegis non discrepuit sententia Delphis.

1. (A.) In what other parts of his writings does Horace refer to any of the Poets mentioned in this extract? To which of them is he indebted for any of his *metres*? Quote other passages from him in praise of Poetry.

Why is it *lusit*, not *luserit*? Explain the constructions "comtos arsit . . . crines"—"Dicenda Musis prælia," and (C.) "magna coronari . . . Olympia."

2. (B.) What evidence do other classic authors afford us of the prevalence among the Romans of the belief in Magic? Does this extract remind you of any passage in a great modern poet?

3. (C.) Give brief explanatory notes on this passage where they seem to you to be required. Do you conceive any change to be necessary in the order of the lines 57 and 58?

4. (D.) Why is the second syllable of *tibicen* long, and that of *fidicen* short? Give an outline of the *Ars Poetica* with quotations.

5. . . . carmen sequar ut sibi quivis  
 Speret idem, sudet multum frustra que laboret  
 Ausus idem.

How do you account for the common mistake here alluded to? What do you regard as the distinguishing excellence of the Odes of Horace? Does Bentley appear to you to be successful in his attempt to *correct him* in the line

"Qui siccis oculis monstra natantia"

by substituting *rectis* for *siccis*?

6. Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri  
 Quò me cunque ferat tempestas deferor hospes.

What proofs do Horace's works furnish of the very changeable nature of his philosophical opinions? Does he appear to have grown less worldly-minded as he grew older?

THURSDAY, June 3.—AFTERNOON, 3 to 6.

FRENCH. GERMAN.

FRENCH.

*Examiner, M. DELILLE.*

Translate into English :

BOSSUET, DISCOURS SUR L'HISTOIRE UNIVERSELLE,  
*3<sup>ième</sup> partie.*

Quand vous voyez passer comme en un instant devant vos yeux, je ne dis pas les rois et les empereurs, mais ces grands empires qui ont fait trembler tout l'univers ; quand vous voyez les Assyriens anciens et nouveaux, les Mèdes, les Perses, les Grecs, les Romains se présenter devant vous successivement, et tomber, pour ainsi dire, les uns sur les autres : ce fracas effroyable vous fait sentir qu'il n'y a rien de solide parmi les hommes, et que l'inconstance et l'agitation est le propre partage des choses humaines.

Mais ce qui rendra ce spectacle plus utile et plus agréable, ce sera la réflexion que vous ferez, non seulement sur l'élévation et sur la chute des empires, mais encore sur les causes de leur progrès et sur celles de leur décadence.

Car ce même Dieu qui a fait l'enchaînement de l'univers, et qui, tout-puissant par lui-même, a voulu, pour établir l'ordre, que les parties d'un si grand tout dépendissent les unes des autres ; ce même Dieu a voulu aussi que le cours des choses humaines eût sa suite et ses proportions : je veux dire que les hommes et les nations ont eu des qualités proportionnées à l'élévation à laquelle ils étaient destinés ; et qu'à la réserve de certains coups extraordinaires, où Dieu voulait que sa main parût toute seule, il n'est point arrivé de grand changement qui n'ait eu ses causes dans les siècles précédents.



**Translate into French :**

Difficulty is a severe instructor, set over us by the supreme ordinance of a parental guardian and legislator, who knows us better than we know ourselves, as he loves us better too . . . He that wrestles with us, strengthens our nerves, and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper. This amicable conflict with difficulty obliges us to an intimate acquaintance with our object, and compels us to consider it in all its relations. It will not suffer us to be superficial.—*Burke.*

*Public Schools in France established by Charlemagne.*

The establishment of public schools in France is owing to Charlemagne. At his accession, we are assured that no means of education existed in his dominions ; and in order to restore in some degree the spirit of letters, he was compelled to invite strangers from countries where learning was not so thoroughly extinguished. Alcuin of England, Clement of Ireland, Theodulf of Germany, were the true Paladins who repaired to his court. With the help of these he revived a few sparks of diligence, and established schools in different cities of his empire ; nor was he ashamed to be the disciple of that in his own palace under the care of Alcuin.

*Foundation of the University of Paris.*

About the latter part of the eleventh century, a greater ardour for intellectual pursuits began to show itself in Europe, which in the twelfth broke out into a flame. This was manifested in the numbers who repaired to the public academies, or schools of philosophy. None of these grew so early into reputation as that of Paris. This cannot indeed, as has been vainly pretended, trace its pedigree to Charlemagne. The first who is said to have read lectures at Paris was Remigius of Auxerre, about the year 900. For the next two centuries the history of this school is very obscure ; and it would be hard to prove an unbroken continuity, or at least a dependence and connexion of its professors. In the year 1100, we find William of Champeaux teaching logic, and apparently

some higher parts of philosophy, with much credit. But this preceptor was eclipsed by his disciple, afterwards his rival and adversary, Peter Abelard, to whose brilliant and hardy genius the university of Paris appears to be indebted for its rapid advancement. Abelard was almost the first who awakened mankind in the ages of darkness to a sympathy with intellectual excellence... The resort of students to Paris became continually greater; they appear, before the year 1169, to have been divided into nations; and probably they had an elected rector and voluntary rules of discipline about the same time. This, however, is not decisively proved; but in the last year of the twelfth century, they obtained their earliest charter from Philip Augustus.—HALLAM, *State of Europe during the Middle Ages*.

Translate into English:

MOLIÈRE, LES FEMMES SAVANTES, *Comédie*,  
Acte II. Scène VI.

PHILAMINTE, femme de Chrysale.

BÉLISE, sœur de Chrysale.

CHRYSALE, bon bourgeois.

MARTINE, servante de cuisine.

PHILAMINTE, *apercevant Martine*.

Quoi ! je vous vois, maraude :

Vite, sortez, friponne ; allons, quittez ces lieux ;

Et ne vous présentez jamais devant mes yeux.

CHRYSALE.

Tout doux.

PHILAMINTE.

Non, c'en est fait.

CHRYSALE.

Hé !

PHILAMINTE

Je veux qu'elle sorte.

CHRYSALE.

Mais qu'a-t-elle commis, pour vouloir de la sorte... ?

PHILAMINTE.

Quoi ! vous la soutenez !

CHRYSALE.

En aucune façon.

PHILAMINTE.

Prenez-vous son parti contre moi ?

CHRYSALE.

Mon dieu ! non ;

Je ne fais seulement que demander son crime.

PHILAMINTE.

Suis-je pour la chasser sans cause légitime ?

CHRYSALE.

Je ne dis pas cela ; mais il faut de nos gens...

PHILAMINTE.

Non ; elle sortira, vous dis-je, de céans.

CHRYSALE.

Hé bien ! oui. Vous dit-on quelque chose là-contre ?

PHILAMINTE.

Je ne veux point d'obstacle aux désirs que je montre.

CHRYSALE.

D'accord.

PHILAMINTE.

Et vous devez, en raisonnable époux,  
Être pour moi contre elle, et prendre mon courroux.

CHRYSALE.

*(Se tournant vers Martine.)*

Aussi fais-je. Oui, ma femme avec raison vous chasse,  
Coquine, et votre crime est indigne de grâce.

MARTINE.

Qu'est-ce donc que j'ai fait ?

CHRYSALE, *bas.*

Ma foi, je ne sais pas.

PHILAMINTE.

Elle est d'humeur encore à n'en faire aucun cas.



CHRYSALE.

A-t-elle, pour donner matière à votre haine,  
Cassé quelque miroir ou quelque porcelaine ?

PHILAMINTE.

Voudrais-je la chasser ? et vous figurez-vous  
Que pour si peu de chose, on se mette en courroux ?

CHRYSALE.

*(à Martine.)**(à Philaminte.)*

Qu'est-ce à dire ? L'affaire est donc considérable ?

PHILAMINTE.

Sans doute. Me voit-on femme déraisonnable ?

CHRYSALE.

Est-ce qu'elle a laissé, d'un esprit négligent,  
Dérober quelque aiguïère ou quelque plat d'argent ?

PHILAMINTE.

Cela ne serait rien.

CHRYSALE.

*(à Martine.)*

Oh ! oh ! peste, la belle !

*(à Philaminte.)*

Quoi ! l'avez-vous surprise à n'être pas fidèle ?

PHILAMINTE.

C'est pis que tout cela.

CHRYSALE.

Pis que tout cela ?

PHILAMINTE.

Pis.

CHRYSALE.

*(à Martine.)**(à Philaminte.)*

Comment ! diantre, friponne ! Euh ! a-t-elle commis ?...

PHILAMINTE.

Elle a, d'une insolence à nulle autre pareille,  
Après trente leçons, insulté mon oreille  
Par l'impropriété d'un mot sauvage et bas,  
Qu'en termes décisifs condamne Vaugelas.

CHRYSALE.

Est-ce là... ?

PHILAMINTE.

Quoi ! toujours, malgré nos remontrances,  
Heurter le fondement de toutes les sciences,  
La grammaire, qui sait régenter jusqu'aux rois,  
Et les fait, la main haute, obéir à ses lois !

CHRYSALE.

Du plus grand des forfaits je la croyais coupable.

PHILAMINTE.

Quoi ! vous ne trouvez pas ce crime impardonnable ?

CHRYSALE.

Si fait.

PHILAMINTE.

Je voudrais bien que vous l'excusassiez ?

CHRYSALE.

Je n'ai garde.

BÉLISE.

Il est vrai que ce sont des pitiés.  
Toute construction est par elle détruite ;  
Et des lois du langage on l'a cent fois instruite.

MARTINE.

Tout ce que vous prêchez est, je crois, bel et bon ;  
Mais je ne saurais, moi, parler votre jargon.

PHILAMINTE.

L'impudente ! appeler un jargon le langage  
Fondé sur la raison et sur le bel usage !

MARTINE.

Quand on se fait entendre, on parle toujours bien ;  
Et tous vos *biaux* dictons ne servent *pas* de rien.

PHILAMINTE.

Hé bien ! ne voilà pas encore de son style ?  
*Ne servent pas de rien !*

BÉLISE.

Ô cervelle indocile !

Faut-il qu'avec les soins qu'on prend incessamment,  
On ne te puisse apprendre à parler congrûment ?  
De *pas* mis avec *rien* tu fais la récidive ;  
Et c'est, comme on t'a dit, trop d'une négative.

MARTINE.

Mon dieu ! je n'avons pas *étugué* comme vous,  
Et je *parlons* tout droit comme on parle *cheux nous*.

PHILAMINTE.

Ah ! peut-on y tenir !

BÉLISE.

Quel solécisme horrible !

PHILAMINTE.

En voilà pour tuer une oreille sensible.

BÉLISE.

Ton esprit, je l'avoue, est bien matériel !  
Je n'est qu'un singulier, *avons* est pluriel.  
Veux-tu toute ta vie offenser la grammaire ?

MARTINE.

Qui parle d'offenser grand'mère ni grand-père ?

PHILAMINTE.

Ô ciel !

BÉLISE.

Grammaire est prise à contre-sens par toi,  
Et je t'ai déjà dit d'où vient ce mot.

MARTINE.

Ma foi,  
Qu'il vienne de Chaillot, d'Auteuil ou de Pontoise,  
Cela ne me fait rien.

BÉLISE.

Quelle âme villageoise !

La grammaire, du verbe et du nominatif,  
Comme de l'adjectif avec le substantif,  
Nous enseigne les lois.

MARTINE.

J'ai, madame, à vous dire  
Que je ne connais point ces gens-là.

PHILAMINTE.

Quel martyre !

BÉLISE.

Ce sont les noms des mots ; et l'on doit regarder  
En quoi c'est qu'il les faut faire ensemble accorder.



MARTINE.

Qu'ils s'accordent entre eux ou se gourment, qu'importe ?

PHILAMINTE, à *Bélise*.

Hé ! mon dieu ! finissez un discours de la sorte.

(à *Chrysale*.)

Vous ne voulez pas, vous, me la faire sortir ?

CHRYSALE.

(à part.)

Si fait. À son caprice il me faut consentir.

Va, ne l'irrite point ; retire-toi, Martine.

PHILAMINTE.

Comment ! vous avez peur d'offenser la coquine ?

Vous lui parlez d'un ton tout à fait obligeant.

CHRYSALE.

(*D'un ton ferme.*)

(*D'un ton plus doux.*)

Moi ? point. Allons, sortez. Va-t'en, ma pauvre enfant.

GERMAN.

*Examiner*, Rev. Dr. BIALLOBLOTZKY.

Translate into English :

An die Landstände am 18ten October.

Die Schlacht der Völker, ward geschlagen,

Der Fremde wich von deutscher Flur,

Doch die befreiten Lande tragen

Noch manches vor'gen Dranges Spur ;

Und wie man aus versunkenen Städten

Erhabne Götterbilder gräbt,

So ist manch heilig Recht zu retten,

Das unter wüsten Trümmern lebt.

Zu retten gilt's und aufzubauen,

Doch das Gedeihen bleibt fern,

Wo Liebe fehlet und Vertrauen

Und Eintracht zwischen Volk und Herrn. ...

Der Deutsche ehrt in allen Zeiten  
 Der Fürsten heiligen Beruf;  
 Doch liebt er, frei einherzuschreiten  
 Und aufrecht, wie ihn Gott erschuf.

So wirkt auch ihr im festen Bunde,  
 Ihr guten Hüter unsres Rechts!  
 Ihr bauet auf dem alten Grunde  
 Das Wohl des künftigen Geschlechts.  
 Uneingedenk gemeinen Lohnes,  
 Seyd ihr beharrlich, emsig, treu;  
 Des Volkes Würde, wie des Thrones,  
 Beachtet ihr mit heil'ger Scheu.

Translate into German :

It is evident that all the tongues spoken by the great people whom the Romans called GERMANI, considered on a large scale, appear as dialects all issuing from one common source. There was a time when all these languages were one. If we could mount sufficiently high in the scale of time, we should arrive at the period when the progenitors of all the tribes were gathered within the compass of a little camp under a few tents, and spoke one language, containing the germs of all the diversities by which the dialects of their posterity were distinguished. The nearer we approach this time and place the more will all the Germanic tongues become similar to each other, and their boundaries vanish by which at present they are inclosed. For this reason the oldest and best poet of the Greeks, retaining marks of a particular dialect, blends in his poems all the dialects of Greece. In regard to antiquity, the Gothic of Ulphilas, being written about A.D. 360, has the precedence of any Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts by four or five hundred years. In comparing the Anglo-Saxon with the Gothic, we shall have the double advantage of measuring by a standard approaching nearest the genuine dimensions, and of coming into a nearer contact with those kindred tongues which subsequently became more strikingly different.

The nearer we approach the source, the more pure will be the stream. If the development of language were left to its natural course, without any disturbing shock or foreign influence, all things would change according to the established rules of nature, and every word bear in its changes some resemblance to its primitive state. But every age brings on some disturbance of the system, and the intermixture of foreign ingredients, originating in wars, migrations, revolutions, and other causes, introduces so many changes, that in some respects the rule is overthrown by the exceptions, and the language rendered almost unfit for comparison. A sufficient reason can be given for the present state of disorder only by ascending to the period of order, and not by a comparison of the dialects lying in their present confusion. Now, the higher the step on which we can observe the language, the less it is disturbed in its original structure, and the better adapted for the standard of comparison. It is the high age of the Gothic, and its real character, known by what is remaining of it, which in these respects stamp its value. Spoken by one unmixed tribe of warriors, it appears on the stage fresh and unpolluted, quite original, and *sui generis*, with members of due proportion, and dressed in its own native costume, without a shred of foreign ornament.

Translate into English :

Von dem Sturze des Kaisers Maximus (390) an, bis zum Einfalle der Sachsen liegt die Geschichte der Britten im Dunkeln.

Die Nähe und der Wohlstand Brittaniens hatten die Sachsen schon früher zu Einfällen gelockt. Bei einem derselben kam Nectarius, der Befehlshaber der sogenannten sächsischen Militärlüste, um. Eine neue Schaar nordischer Abentheurer (Jüthen oder Gothen) erschien im Jahre 449 an der Südküste Englands, unter Anführung zweier berühmter Seefürsten Hengist und Horsa, auf 3 großen Schiffen. Die Anzahl dieser Krieger kam jedoch nicht groß gewesen seyn, denn angenommen, daß die späteren dänischen Schiffe (im neunten und zehnten Jahrhundert) nur ungefähr hundert Mann faßten—und es ist kein Grund vorhanden, die altsächsischen Schiffe für größer zu halten—so wären es in allem höchstens nur



dreihundert Mann gewesen, welche diese beiden Anführer mitgebracht. Memmius schildert sie als solche, die aus ihrem Vaterlande verwiesen, ein Unterkommen in England suchten. Wahrscheinlich gehörten sie zu denen, welche die westgallischen Küsten beunruhigten, und die alten Einwohner gegen die weichenden Römer unterstützten.

Hengist und Horsa landeten in der Mündung der Themse auf der Insel Thanet, wo sie von dem brittischen Könige von Kent (Gwrtheyrn) in Sold genommen wurden, um gegen die aus Caledonien brechenden Picten und Scoten zu fechten. Da sie sich aber gegen die weit überlegenen Caledonier, nicht stark genug fühlten, so sandten sie, mit Genehmigung des brittischen Königes, nach ihrer Heimath, um die dortigen, zahlreichen, kriegslustigen Männer zu Theilnahme und Unterstützung einzuladen, wobei sie, sonder Zweifel, auf die schöne, mit römischen Bädern und Villen geschmückte Insel, hinwiesen.

Die einströmenden sächsischen Schaaren wuchsen mit dem Erfolge; bis nach und nach Ruhm und Ehrgeiz zur eigenen Herrschaft und Unterdrückung der ganzen Insel führten. Von planmäßiger Eroberung kann hier nicht wohl die Rede seyn. Gewöhnlich sind es erst unerwartete glückliche Ereignisse, die den Durst nach glänzenderen Thaten und größerem Besitze, in kühnen, ehrgeizigen Gemüthern wecken.



EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.





# EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

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## MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

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TUESDAY, June 8.—MORNING, 10 to 1.

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### ALGEBRA, INCLUDING THE THEORY OF EQUATIONS.—ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

*Examiner, Mr. JERRARD.*

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1. WHAT conditions must be fulfilled in order that  $\sqrt[n]{a + \sqrt{b}}$  may be reducible to the form  $(A + \sqrt{B}) \sqrt[n]{C}$ ?  
Extract the cube root of  $1635 - 618\sqrt{7}$ .

2. Determine the positive and integral values of  $x$  and  $y$  which will satisfy the indeterminate equations

(1.)  $5x + 24y = 109$ ,      (2.)  $x^2 - 17y^2 = 1$ ;  
respectively.

3. The sum of the  $m$ th powers of the roots of any algebraic equation may be expressed in terms of the coefficients.

4. Explain Euler's method of solving biquadratic equations.

5. Investigate the equation

$$\cos \theta + \sqrt{-1} \sin \theta = e^{\pm \theta \sqrt{-1}}$$

and deduce De Moivre's theorem from it.

6. Find the equation to the ellipse referred to any system of conjugate diameters.

7. From a given point draw a tangent to a parabola.

8. Determine the curve represented by the equation

$$y^2 + 2xy - 2x^2 - 4y - x + 10 = 0.$$

9. Show the identity of curves of the second degree with the sections of a cone by a plane.

10. Of all the spherical triangles formed with two given sides, the greatest is the one in which the included angle is equal to the sum of the other two angles.

11. Find the equation to a plane which passes through a given point, and is parallel to a given plane.

12. Discuss the different kinds of surfaces represented by the equation

$$M_1 x^2 + M_2 y^2 + M_3 z^2 + P = 0.$$



TUESDAY, June 8.—AFTERNOON. 3 to 6.

## DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS, &c.

*Examiner, Rev. R. MURPHY.*

1. By what methods were the areas of curves found previous to the invention of the differential calculus? State the bases of the methods of Newton, Maclaurin, and Lagrange.

2. State and prove Taylor's theorem for the expansion of  $f(x+h)$  according to the powers of  $h$ . In what cases will the assigning a certain value to  $x$  cause the failure of the expansion? and why?

3. Find all the conditions necessary that a function of one variable may be a maximum or minimum, distinguishing between them. As an example, find the length of the shortest right line passing through a given point, and bounded by two rectangular axes.

4. Investigate the analytical characteristics of multiple points, points of contrary flexure, and isolated points in a plane curve. Find the condition that the lines represented by the equation  $(x^2 + y^2 - a^2)(y - bx - c) = 0$ , may have one or two multiple points, or none.

5. Find the equations to the tangent and normal of a curve of double curvature, and give an example in the common helix.

6. Find the plane sections of greatest and least curvature passing through a given point of a curve surface, and their relative position.

7. Prove that

$$\int_x (y) = \text{const.} + yx - \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{x^2}{1.2} + \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \cdot \frac{x^3}{1.2.3} - \&c.,$$

and explain the failure of this formula when  $y = \frac{1}{x}$ , and in other cases.

8. Integrate, *generally*, the following differential coefficients relative to  $x$ :

$$(1.) \frac{1}{(x-a)^n \cdot (x-b)}$$

$$(2.) x^3 \sin x$$

$$(3.) \frac{1}{(a+x) \sqrt{b+cx+ex^2}}$$

$$(4.) \frac{1}{a+b \cos x} \text{ and } (5.) e^{-ax^2}$$

between the limits of 0 and  $\infty$ .

9. In the following system of  $n$  linear equations, find the relation between  $u_1$  and  $X$  expressed in a linear equation of the  $n$ th order; and conversely, show how the latter may be decomposed into linear equations of the first order in all cases, viz.

$$\frac{du_1}{dx} + a_1 u_1 = u_2; \quad \frac{du_2}{dx} + a_2 u_2 = u_3; \quad \frac{du_3}{dx} + a_3 u_3 = u_4;$$

$$\dots\dots\dots \frac{du_n}{dx} + a_n u_n = X.$$

10. Show how to find the trajectory of a curve, intersecting at a given angle a series of curves, generated by varying a parameter, in their general equation.

11. Give an account of the method for integrating partial differential equations of the first order, and integrate the homogeneous and linear equation

$$\frac{d^2 z}{dx^2} + a \frac{d^2 z}{dx dy} + b \frac{d^2 z}{dy^2} = f(x, y).$$

12. Find the  $n$ th successive finite differences of  $\frac{1}{x}$ ,  $\sin x$ ,  $\cos(x)$ ,  $a^x$ , the increment of  $x$  being unity.

13. Investigate Bernoulli's numbers ( $B_{2n+1}$ ), and explain their use in summing series.

14. Find the conditions that  $\int_x V$  may be a maximum or minimum, while another function  $\int_r U$  is constant.

WEDNESDAY, June 9.—MORNING, 10 to 1.

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MECHANICS—HYDROSTATICS, &c.

*Examiner, Mr. JERRARD.*

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1. Investigate the equation of equilibrium of a lever acted upon by any forces in the same plane. Upon what does the *sensibility* of a balance depend?

2. Determine the positions in which a paraboloid will rest upon a horizontal plane.

3. What condition must be fulfilled in order that any number of forces acting in different planes upon a body of invariable form may have a single resultant?

4. The volume generated by the revolution of a plane surface round an axis is equal to the area of that surface multiplied by the circumference of the circle described by its centre of gravity. Prove this theorem, and apply it to find the volume of a sphere.

5. Investigate the motion of a homogeneous sphere projected vertically upwards in a medium of which the resistance varies inversely as the square of the velocity.

6. How does it appear, from the general equations of motion, that, when a material point in motion is subjected to a force constantly directed to a fixed centre, the areas described around the centre by the radius vector are proportional to the times employed in describing them?

7. Determine the time of the oscillation of a pendulum in a cycloidal arc. If the length of a pendulum be slightly altered, show how to determine the number of seconds lost or gained in a day.

8. When a fluid mass acted upon by any forces is in a state of rest, find the pressure at any point.

9. Describe the diving-bell; and find the space occupied by the air in the bell at any depth below the surface.

10. Determine the centre of pressure of a semicircle immersed in a fluid with the diameter perpendicular to, and just reaching, the surface.

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WEDNESDAY, June 9.—AFTERNOON, 3 to 6.

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### OPTICS—HEAT—ASTRONOMY.

*Examiner, Rev. R. MURPHY.*

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1. A ray of light is incident on a surface of revolution in a plane passing through its axis,—find the direction of the reflected ray.

2. Required the longitudinal and lateral aberrations of a spherical reflector, generally.

3. Give an account of the methods used for finding the refractive indices of media.

4. Find the relation between the conjugate foci of a lens, taking account of its thickness.

Example. Lens, *double convex*; radius, 16 feet; thickness, 1 inch; incident rays, *parallel*; index of refraction 1.53.

5. Find the visual angle for a small object *distinctly* seen through a lens.

6. Describe the Galilean and Gregorian telescopes.

7. Find the relation necessary that two prisms may produce achromatism *in vacuo*.

8. Investigate an equation for the flux of heat in a homogeneous sphere.



9. Find the quantity of disengaged caloric, when a volume of gas is compressed.

10. Give an account of the probable distribution of terrestrial heat in the solid, liquid, and gaseous portions of the globe, and of some of the physical consequences thence arising.

11. Find the deviation in azimuth of a transit instrument by the times of transit of a circumpolar star.

12. Explain Flamsteed's method of finding the sun's right ascension.

13. Define the tropical, sidereal, and anomalistic years, and explain the intercalations in the calendar.

14. Given the latitude and longitude of a star, affected by parallax; show how their true values may be found.

15. Find the daily retardation of the moon's rising, and thence explain the phenomenon of the harvest moon.

16. Explain the principles of the construction of Hadley's sextant, and the uses to which it is applied.

THURSDAY, June 10.—MORNING, 10 to 1.

Examiner, Mr. JERRARD.

1. Show that the solution of any recurring equation of  $m$  dimensions may be reduced to that of an equation of not more than  $\frac{m}{2}$  dimensions.

2. Every prime number of the form  $4n + 1$  is the sum of two squares.

3. Expand the function  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{(a^2 - 2ab \cos \theta + b^2)}}$  in a series of the form

$$C_0 + C_1 \cos \theta + C_2 \cos 2\theta + \dots$$

and show how each coefficient may be determined from the two coefficients immediately preceding it.

4. Investigate Legendre's theorem, if each of the angles of a spherical triangle, the sides of which are very small compared with the radius of the sphere, be diminished by a third part of the difference between the sum of its three angles and two right angles, the angles so diminished may be taken as the angles of a rectilinear triangle, the sides of which are equal in length to those of the spherical triangle.

5. A conic section is determined when one of the foci and three points of the curve are known.

6. Express the moment of inertia of a body with respect to any axis in terms of the three principal moments at its centre of gravity.

7. Find the attraction of an oblate spheroid on a particle placed at its pole.

8. Explain the method of determining the surface of a fluid contained in a vertical capillary tube.

9. Investigate the motion of a fluid flowing through a horizontal orifice in the base of a vessel, stating the hypothesis on which you proceed.

THURSDAY, June 10.—AFTERNOON, 3 to 6.

## PROBLEMS.

*Examiner, Rev. R. MURPHY.*

1. Represent, by means of a definite integral, the exact amount of the error which is produced when we take the first  $n$  terms of Taylor's expansion instead of all the terms. Example,  $(x + h)^m$ .

2. Expand  $x$  according to the powers of  $y$ , and  $y$  according to the powers of  $x$ , in the equation  $x = -\frac{y}{1+ab} + \phi(x)$

where  $\phi(x) = \frac{ax^2}{1+ax} + \frac{b}{1+ab}$  (by Maclaurin's Theorem).

For what reason are both series of exactly similar forms?

3. Find the *general* integral of  $\frac{8+7\sin x}{(1+2\sin x)^4}$  and the definite integral of  $\frac{\sin x}{x} \cos \frac{x}{2}$  from  $x=0$  to  $x=\infty$ . Integrate also the differential equation  $\frac{dy^2}{dx^2} + ay \frac{dy}{dx} + bx = 0$ .

4. Required the evolute of an ellipse.

5. Determine the quantities  $u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n$ , so that for all values of  $n$ ,  $u_1^3 + u_2^3 + \dots + u_n^3 = (u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_n)^2$ . Also integrate by parts the finite difference  $u_x \Delta v_x$  in a series, and apply your result to the summation of the series  $\cos \theta - 4 \cos 2\theta + 9 \cos 3\theta - 16 \cos 4\theta$ , &c., to  $n$  terms.

6. Find the chance that an event of given probability will not happen or fail 3 times successively in the first 6 trials out of 7, but that it will happen on the 5th, 6th, and 7th trials.

7. Describe the reflecting Goniometer.

8. When light emanates from two luminous points (near each other) in a darkened chamber, describe the phenomena resulting from interference.

9. State the phenomena of the separation and polarization of light by doubly refracting crystals. What analogies exist between light and heat polarized?

10. Given the radii of the surfaces of a thin lens, find the distances of the foci when the longitudinal aberration is a *minimum*.

11. When is that part of the equation of time due to the obliquity *additive*? Required its maximum amount.

12. Find the mutual inclinations of the orbits of two planets; having given their inclinations to the ecliptic, and the heliocentric longitudes of their nodal lines.

13. Find the time, on a given day, when the ascending point

of the ecliptic makes the nearest approach to the meridian of a given place.

14. Describe the construction of a sun-dial in a given vertical plane.

15. Find the angular motion of a planet round the empty focus of its elliptic orbit.

16. How would you account for the following phenomena of vision?

I. Under the same visual angle, a much greater portion of the solar disc is seen near its circumference than at its centre, yet the apparent luminosity is the same.

II. The images of objects painted on the retina are inverted, yet the objects appear erect, &c.

III. Though a distinct image of a single object is formed on the retina of each eye, yet the object does not appear double.

IV. If the optic axes of a portrait appear directed to you when you view it in one position, they will continue so to do however you alter your situation.



## CHEMISTRY.

*Examiner, Professor DANIELL.*

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*MONDAY, June 14.—MORNING, 10 to 1.*

1. How may the comparative value of two lights be estimated by the shadows which they project?

2. To what are the colours upon a soap-bubble owing? and what would be the appearance of the same bubble in homogeneous light?

3. Compare the phenomena which result from the light and heat of a lamp impinging upon a convex lens of flint-glass with those from the same rays falling upon a similar lens of pure rock-salt.

4. Describe and explain the best methods of estimating the dryness of the atmosphere.

5. What would be the volume, at  $65^{\circ}$  Fahr., of 100 cubic inches of air measured at  $32^{\circ}$  Fahr.?

6. Describe the principal phenomena and explain the causes of the Trade Winds.

7. Describe the construction and explain the action of the Galvanometer.

8. Describe the construction and explain the action of the Voltameter.

9. Explain the action of the common Electrical Machine, and particularly the mode in which the charge is communicated to and retained by the prime conductor.

10. What is the doctrine of Latent Heat? and how was it established by Dr. Black?

11. In what way, and upon what principle, has it been proposed to calculate the heights of mountains from the boiling of water?

12. Is there any difference in the quantities of heat which

are required to raise different bodies to the same temperature? and in what way may such differences be measured if any exist?

*MONDAY, June 14.—AFTERNOON, 3 to 6.*

13. What is meant by *double-elective affinity*? Explain with reference to an example.

14. Describe and explain the principal processes for the production of Sulphuric Acid.

15. What is the constitution of Water? and in what manner does it enter into secondary combination?

16. Describe the formation and principal properties of Phosphorus; the constitution of Phosphoric Acid, and the relations of the latter to water.

17. State the principal general views which may be taken of the Constitution of Salts.

18. Describe by words and symbols the phænomena which take place when Nitrate of Ammonia is gradually exposed to heat.

19. How would you proceed to detect Hydrocyanic Acid in solution by means of sulphate of iron? Explain the phænomena which take place in the process.

20. What do you mean by an Electrolyte? What are the principal laws of Electrolysis?

21. By what tests could you distinguish Chloride of Barium from Chloride of Strontium in solution? and how could you separate Chloride of Calcium from Chloride of Magnesium?

22. Describe the best process for the analysis of organic products, and explain the principles upon which it is founded.

23. Describe and explain the process of the Vinous Fermentation.

24. How is Bicyanide of Mercury prepared? What are the products of its decomposition by heat? and by sulphuretted hydrogen?

## ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

*Examiners, Mr. KIERNAN and Prof. SHARPEY.*

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*TUESDAY, June 15.—MORNING, 10 to 1.*

1. What division of the elementary textures has been founded on their chemical composition? Enumerate the textures comprehended in each division. Describe the muscular tissue, and its respective characters in the muscles of animal and organic life.

2. Explain what you conceive to be the office of the different parts of the ear; adducing, along with other evidence, such illustration as may be derived from a comparison of the structure of the organ in different animals.

3. What has been ascertained respecting the functions of the spinal nerves, and on what evidence is our knowledge of their functions founded?

*TUESDAY, June 15.—AFTERNOON, 3 to 6.*

1. Describe the conditions of the circulating and respiratory organs of the Frog in its different stages of development.

2. The physical properties and chemical constitution of the chyle, its differences in different parts of the chyliferous system, and the points of resemblance and of difference between the chyle and the blood.

3. In what does the function of respiration essentially consist, and what conditions are essential to its exercise? Describe the mechanism of respiration, and the structure and general form of the respiratory organ in insects, fishes and mammalia.

## VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY AND STRUCTURAL BOTANY.

*Examiner, Rev. Prof. HENSLOW.*

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*WEDNESDAY, June 16.—MORNING, 10 to 1.*

1. Define the terms Ochrea, Vittæ, Spadix, Phyllodium.
2. Describe Legumen, Drupa, Pepo.
3. What are the principal forms of pubescence?
4. Explain generally the structure of the Ovulum, and the modifications it undergoes in its passage to the state of a ripe seed.
5. Explain the terms Hypogynous, Perigynous, and Epigynous; and illustrate them by a slight sketch or diagram.
6. How do you express the "Divergence" which regulates the spiral arrangement of foliaceous organs?

Describe the specimens, marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

*WEDNESDAY, June 16.—AFTERNOON, 3 to 6.*

1. Describe what is intended by Raphides and Biforines.
2. Define the Orthotropous condition of seeds, and mention the other conditions which contrast with it.
3. What is there peculiar in the tissue of Coniferæ?
4. In what way may we consider Humus useful to the nutrition of plants?
5. From what sources do plants obtain their nitrogen?
6. What are the substances chiefly found in the proper juices of plants, and from which it is considered they assimilate the materials essential to their development?

Describe the specimens, marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.



## CLASSICS.

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*TUESDAY, June 22.—MORNING, 10 to 1.*

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### ENGLISH PROSE COMPOSITION.

*Examiner, Rev. Dr. JERRARD.*

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Subject :

Vincet amor patriæ laudumque immensa cupido.

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*TUESDAY, June 22.—AFTERNOON, 3 to 6.*

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### GREEK.

*Examiner, Mr. BURCHAM.*

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#### I. Re-translate into Greek Prose :

And yet consider what was the conduct of your ancestors in these particulars ; for if you would be taught how to do your duty, you need not look to other countries for examples ; you have them in your own state. To Themistocles, who commanded in the sea-fight at Salamis ; to Miltiades, the general at Marathon ; to many others, whose services were far greater

than those of our present generals, they never erected brazen statues ; they did not over-caress them, but honoured them in such a manner as not to consider them superior to themselves. Nor is there a man that will say the sea-fight of Themistocles, at Salamis, but of the Athenians ; not the engagement at Marathon, by Miltiades, but by the state. But now we are continually hearing, that Timotheus took Corcyra, that Iphicrates cut to pieces the Lacedæmonian *mora*, that Chabrias gained the naval victory at Naxos. Thus you seem to resign all your share in these transactions by the extravagant honours which you have heaped upon your generals.

## II. Translate into Greek Prose :

Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight is in privateness and retiring ; for ornament, is in discourse ; and for ability, is in the judgment and disposition of business ; for expert men can execute, and perhaps judge of particulars, one by one : but the general counsels, and the plots and marshalling of affairs come best from those that are learned. To spend too much time in studies, is sloth ; to use them too much for ornament, is affectation ; to make judgment wholly by their rules, is the humour of a scholar : they perfect nature, and are perfected by experience : for natural abilities are like natural plants, that need pruning by study ; and studies themselves do give forth directions too much at large, except they be bounded in by experience. Crafty men contemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them ; for they teach not their own use ; but that is a wisdom without them, and above them, won by observation.

WEDNESDAY, June 23.—MORNING, 10 to 1.

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LATIN. (FIRST PAPER.)

*Examiner, Rev. Dr. JERRARD.*

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Translate :

(A.) *TERENCE\**, *HEAUTONTIMORUMENOS*.

- MEN. Chreme, tantumne est ab re tua otii tibi, 23  
 Aliena ut cures ; eaque, nihil quæ ad te attinent ?  
 CH. Homo sum : humani nihil a me alienum puto. 25  
 Vel me monere hoc, vel percontari puta.  
 Rectum'st, ego ut faciam : non est, te ut deterream.  
 MEN. Mihi sic est usus : tibi ut opus facto'st, face.  
 CH. An cuiquam est usus homini, se ut cruciet ? MEN. Mihi.  
 CH. Si quid laboris est, nollem : sed quid istuc mali est, 30  
 Quæso ? quid de te tantum meruisti ? MEN. Eheu.  
 CH. Ne lacrima ; atque istuc, quicquid est, fac me ut sciam :  
 Ne retice : ne verere : crede, inquam, mihi,  
 Aut consolando, aut consilio, aut re juvero.  
 MEN. Scire hoc vis ? CH. Hac quidem causa, qua dixi tibi.  
 MEN. Dicetur. CH. Istos rastros interea tamen 36  
 Adpone : ne labora. MEN. Minime. CH. Quam rem agis ?  
 MEN. Sine, vacivom tempus ne quod dem mihi  
 Laboris. CH. Non sinam, inquam. MEN. Ah, non æquom  
 facis.  
 CH. Hui, tam gravis hos, quæso ? MEN. Sic meritum'st 40  
 meum.  
 CH. Nunc loquere. MEN. Filium unicum adolescentulum  
 Habeo : ah, quid dixi, habere me ? imo habui, Chreme :  
 Nunc habeam, necne, incertum'st.

\* Edit. Lindenbrogii.

## (B.) CICERO\*, EP. AD ATTICUM, IV. 8.

Apenas vix discesserat, quum epistola. Quid ais? Putasne fore, ut legem non ferat? dic, oro te, clarius: vix enim mihi exaudisse videor. Verum statim fac ut sciam, si modo tibi est commodum. Ludis quidem quoniam dies est additus, eo etiam melius hic cum diem cum Dionysio conteremus. De Trebonio prorsus tibi assentior. De Domitio,

Σύκω, μὰ τὴν Δήμητρα, σύκων οὐδὲ ἐν  
Οὔτῳ ὅμοιον γέγονεν

quam est ista περίστασις nostrae: vel quod ab iisdem, vel quod praeter opinionem, vel quod viri boni nusquam. Unum dissimile, quod huic merito. Nam de ipso casu nescio, an illud melius. Quid enim hoc miserius, quam eum, qui tot annos, quot habet, designatus consul fuerit, fieri consulem non posse? praesertim quum aut solus, aut certe non plus quam cum altero petat. Si vero id est, quod nescio an sit, ut non minus longas iam in codicillorum fastis futurorum consulum paginulas habeat, quam factorum; quid illo miserius, nisi res publica? in qua ne speratur quidem melius quidquam.

## (C.) CICERO\*, DE NATURA DEORUM, II. 57.

Quis vero opifex, praeter naturam, qua nihil potest esse callidius, tantam sollertiam persequi potuisset in sensibus? Quae primum oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit et sepsit: quas primum perlucidas fecit, ut per eas cerni posset; firmas autem, ut continerentur. Sed lubricos oculos fecit et mobiles, ut et declinarent, si quid noceret, et adspectum, quo vel lent, facile converterent. Aciesque ipsa, qua cernimus, quae pupilla vocatur, ita parva est, ut ea, quae nocere possint, facile vitet; palpebraeque, quae sunt tegmenta oculorum, mollissimae tactu, ne laederent aciem, et aptissime factae sunt et ad claudendas pupillas, ne quid incideret, et ad aperiendas: idque providit, ut identidem fieri posset cum maxima celeritate.

\* Edit. Schütz.



Munitaeque sunt palpebrae tanquam vallo pilorum : quibus et apertis, oculis si quid incideret, repelleretur ; et somno commiventibus, cum oculis ad cernendum non egeremur, utrique tanquam involuti quiescerent. Latent praeterea utiliter, et excelsis undique partibus sepiuntur. Primum enim superiora, superciliis obducta, sudorem a capite et a fronte defluentem repellunt. Genae deinde ab inferiore parte tutantur subiectae leniterque eminentes. Nasusque ita locatus est, ut quasi murus oculis interiectus esse videatur. Auditus autem semper patet ; eius enim sensu etiam dormientes egemus : a quoquum sonus est acceptus, etiam a somno excitamur. Flexuosum iter habet, ne quid intrare possit ; quod posset, si simplex et directum pateret. Provisum etiam, ut si qua minima bestiola conaretur irrupere, in sordibus aurium, tanquam in visco, inhæresceret.

1. (A.) What is the character of Terence as a writer ? On what point do his plays most strikingly exhibit the low tone of moral feeling which prevailed among those for whom they were written ? What interesting anecdote is connected with line 25 of this extract ; and what reflections does that incident naturally suggest ?

Explain the difference between *taceo*, *obticeo* and *reticeo*. Is there any metrical objection to the line 30 as here given, and to the reading *vacuum* for *vacivom* in line 38 ?

2. (B.) What light do Cicero's letters throw upon the character of their author at the most important and trying periods of his life ?

3. (C.) Give a sketch of Cotta's arguments in the First Book *De Nat. Deorum*, and also of Balbus's replies ; with observations of your own upon them.

4. Express in Latin the following sentences :—" I fear that you have undertaken this labour in vain." " I fear that he may not come in time." " There is no reason why you should envy those whom people call great and fortunate." " I know who thou art." " I know not who thou art." How would the last two phrases be expressed in Greek ?

Translate into Latin prose :

MILTON, TRACTATE ON EDUCATION.

But if you can accept of these few observations which have flowered off, and are, as it were, the burnishing of many studious and contemplative years, altogether spent in the search of religious and civil knowledge, and such as pleased you so well in the relating, I here give you them to dispose of.

The end then of Learning is to repair the ruins of our first parents, by regaining to know God aright, and out of that knowledge to love him, to imitate him, to be like him, as we may the nearest by possessing our souls of true virtue, which being united to the heavenly grace of faith makes up the highest perfection. But because our understanding cannot in this body found itself but on sensible things, nor arrive so clearly to the knowledge of God and things invisible, as by orderly conning over the visible and inferior creature, the same method is necessarily to be followed in all discreet teaching. And seeing every nation affords not experience and tradition enough for all kind of Learning, therefore we are chiefly taught the languages of those people who have at any time been most industrious after wisdom.

WEDNESDAY, June 23.—AFTERNOON, 3 to 6.

## GREEK.

*Examiner, Mr. BURCHAM.*

Translate :

(A.) HOMER\*, ILIAD, Book XXIII. 373—397.

Ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ πύματον τέλεον δρόμον ὠκέες ἵπποι  
 ἀψ' ἐφ' ἄλως πολλῆς, τότε δὴ ἀρετὴ γε ἐκάστου  
 φαίνεται, ἄφαρ δ' ἵπποισι τάθη δρόμος· ὦκα δ' ἔπειτα  
 αἰὲ Φηρητιάδαο ποδώκεες ἔκφερον ἵπποι,  
 τὰς δὲ μετ' ἐξέφερον Διομήδεος ἄρσενες ἵπποι,  
 Τρώϊοι· οὐδέ τι πολλὸν ἄνευθ' ἔσαν, ἀλλὰ μάλ' ἐγγύς·  
 αἰεὶ γὰρ δίφρου ἐπιβησομένοισιν ἐΐκτην,  
 πνοιῇ δ' Εὐμήλοιο μετάφρενον εὐρέε τ' ὦμο  
 θέρμετ'· ἐπ' αὐτῷ γὰρ κεφαλὰς καταθέντε πετέσθην.  
 καὶ νῦ κεν ἡ παρέλασσ', ἡ ἀμφήριστον ἔθηκεν,  
 εἰ μὴ Τυδέος υἱὲ κοτέσσατο Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων,  
 ὅς ῥά οἱ ἐκ χειρῶν ἔβαλεν μάστιγα φαεινὴν.  
 τοῖο δ' ἀπ' ὀφθαλμῶν χύτο δάκρυα χωρόμενοι,  
 οὔνεκα τὰς μὲν ὄρα ἔτι καὶ πολλὸν μᾶλλον ἰούσας,  
 οἱ δὲ οἱ ἐβλάφθησαν, ἄνευ κέντροιο θέοντες.  
 οὐδ' ἄρ' Ἀθηναίην ἐλεφηράμενος λάθ' Ἀπόλλων  
 Τυδείδην, μάλα δ' ὦκα μετέσσυτο ποιμένα λαῶν·  
 δῶκε δὲ οἱ μάστιγα, μένος δ' ἵπποισιν ἐνήκεν.  
 ἡ δὲ μετ' Ἀδμήτου υἱὸν κοτέουσ' ἐβεβήκει,  
 ἵππειον δὲ οἱ ἦξε θεὰ ζυγόν· αἰὲ δὲ οἱ ἵπποι  
 ἀμφὶς ὁδοῦ δραμέτην, ῥυμὸς δ' ἐπὶ γαῖαν ἐλύσθη.  
 αὐτὸς δ' ἐκ δίφροιο παρὰ τροχὸν ἐξεκυλίσθη,  
 ἀγκῶνάς τε περιδρύφθη στόμα τε ῥινάς τε·  
 θρυλλίχθη δὲ μέτωπον ἐπ' ὀφρύσι· τῷ δὲ οἱ ὅσσε  
 δακρυόφι πλησθεν, θαλερὴ δὲ οἱ ἔσχετο φωνή.

\* Edit. Spitzner.

## (B.) SOPHOCLES\*, ŒDIPUS TYRANNUS, ver. 1241—1274.

Ὅπως γὰρ ὀργῇ χρωμένη παρήλθ' ἔσω  
 θυρώνος, ἔετ' εὐθὺ πρὸς τὰ νυμφικὰ  
 λέχη, κόμην σπῶσ' ἀμφιδεξίοις ἀκμαῖς·  
 πύλας δ', ὅπως εἰσῆλθ', ἐπιρρήξας' ἔσω,  
 καλεῖ τὸν ἤδη Λαῖον πάλαι νεκρόν,  
 μνήμην παλαιῶν σπερμάτων ἔχουσ', ὕφ' ὧν  
 θάνοι μὲν αὐτός, τὴν δὲ τίκτουσαν λίποι  
 τοῖς οἷσιν αὐτοῦ δύστεκνον παιδουργίαν.  
 γοᾶτο δ' εὐνάς, ἔνθα δύστηνος διπλοῦς  
 ἐξ ἀνδρὸς ἀνδρας καὶ τέκν' ἐκ τέκνων τέκοι.  
 χῶπας μὲν ἐκ τῶνδ' οὐκ ἔτ' οἶδ' ἀπόλλυται.  
 βοῶν γὰρ εἰσέπαισεν Οἰδίπους, ὕφ' οὗ  
 οὐκ ἦν τὸ κείνης ἐκθεάσασθαι κακόν·  
 ἀλλ' εἰς ἐκεῖνον περιπολοῦντ' ἐλεύσσομεν.  
 φοιτᾷ γὰρ, ἡμᾶς ἔγχος ἐξαιτῶν πορεῖν,  
 γυναῖκά τ' οὐ γυναῖκα, μητρώαν δ' ὅπου  
 κίχοι διπλὴν ἄρουραν οὗ τε καὶ τέκνων.  
 λυσσῶντι δ' αὐτῷ δαιμόνων δείκνυσί τις·  
 οὐδεὶς γὰρ ἀνδρῶν, οὐ παρήμεν ἐγγύθεν.  
 δεινὸν δ' αὖσας, ὡς ὕφηγητοῦ τινός,  
 πύλαις διπλαῖς ἐνήλατ'. ἐκ δὲ πυθμένων  
 ἔκλινε κοῖλα κλῆθρα, κάμπιπτει στέγη.  
 οὗ δὴ κρεμαστήν τὴν γυναῖκα' ἐσείδομεν,  
 πλεκταῖς ἐώραις ἐμπεπλεγμένην. ὁ δὲ  
 ὅπως ὀρᾷ νιν, δεινὰ βρυχηθεὶς τάλας,  
 χαλᾷ κρεμαστήν ἀρτάνην. ἐπεὶ δὲ γῇ  
 ἔκειτο τλήμων, δεινὰ δ' ἦν τάνθενδ' ὀρᾷν.  
 ἀποσπάσας γὰρ εἰμάτων χρυσηλάτους  
 περόνας ἀπ' αὐτῆς, αἷσιν ἐξεστέλλετο,  
 ἄρας ἔπαισεν ἄρθρα τῶν αὐτοῦ κύκλων,  
 αὐδῶν τοιαῦθ'· ὀθούνεκ' οὐκ ὄψαιντό νιν,  
 οὐθ' οἷ' ἔπασχεν, οὐθ' ὅποι' ἔδρα κακά,  
 ἀλλ' ἐν σκότῳ τὸ λοιπὸν οὐς μὲν οὐκ ἔδει  
 ὀψοίαθ', οὐς δ' ἔχρηζεν οὐ γνωσοῖατο.



## (C.) HERODOTUS\*, Book III. chap. xxxii.

Ἀμφὶ δὲ τῷ θανάτῳ αὐτῆς διζὼς, ὥσπερ περὶ Σμέρδιος, λέγεται λόγος. "Ἕλληνες μὲν γὰρ λέγουσι Καμβύσεα συμβαλέειν σκύμνον λέοντος σκύλακι κυνός· θεωρέειν δὲ καὶ τὴν γυναῖκα ταύτην· νικωμένου δὲ τοῦ σκύλακος, ἀδελφεὸν αὐτοῦ ἄλλον σκύλακα, ἀπορρήξαντα τὸν δεσμὸν, παραγενέσθαι οἱ· δύο δὲ γενομένους οὕτω δὴ τοὺς σκύλακας ἐπικρατῆσαι τοῦ σκύμνου. καὶ τὸν μὲν Καμβύσεα ἤδεσθαι θεώμενον· τὴν δὲ παρημένην δακρύειν. Καμβύσεα δὲ μαθόντα τοῦτο, ἐπείρεσθαι διότι δακρύοι· τὴν δὲ εἰπεῖν, ὡς ἰδοῦσα τὸν σκύλακα τῷ ἀδελφῷ τιμωρήσαντα, δακρύσειε, μνησθεῖσά τε Σμέρδιος, καὶ μαθοῦσα ὡς κείνῳ οὐκ εἶη ὁ τιμωρήσων. "Ἕλληνες μὲν δὴ διὰ τοῦτο τὸ ἔπος φασὶ αὐτὴν ἀπολέσθαι ὑπὸ Καμβύσει. Αἰγύπτιοι δὲ, ὡς τραπέξῃ περικατημένων, λαβοῦσαν θρίδακα τὴν γυναῖκα περιτίλαι· καὶ ἐπανείρεσθαι τὸν ἄνδρα, κότερον περιτετιλμένη ἢ δασεῖα ἢ θρίδαξ ἐοῦσα εἶη καλλίων· καὶ τὸν φάναι, δασεῖαν· τὴν δ' εἰπεῖν, "Ταύτην μὲν τοί κοτε σὺ τὴν θρίδακα ἐμιμήσαο, τὸν Κύρου οἶκον ἀποψιλώσας." Τὸν δὲ θυμωθέντα, ἐμπηδῆσαι αὐτῇ ἐχούσῃ ἐν γαστρὶ· καὶ μιν ἐκτρώσασαν ἀποθανεῖν.

## (D.) THUCYDIDES†, Book III. chap. xl.

Εἰ δὲ δὴ καὶ οὐ προσήκον ὅμως ἀξιοῦτε τοῦτο δρᾶν, παρὰ τὸ εἰκὸς τοι καὶ τούσδε ξυμφόρως δεῖ κολάζεσθαι, ἢ παύεσθαι τῆς ἀρχῆς καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἀκινδύνου ἀνδραγαθίζεσθαι. τῇ τε αὐτῇ ζημίᾳ ἀξιώσατε ἀμύνασθαι, καὶ μὴ ἀναλγητότεροι οἱ διαφεύγοντες τῶν ἐπιβουλευσάντων φανῆναι, ἐνθυμηθέντες ἂν εἰκὸς ἦν αὐτοὺς ποιῆσαι κρατήσαντας ὑμῶν, ἄλλως τε καὶ προὔπάρχοντας ἀδικίας. μάλιστα δὲ οἱ μὴ ξὺν προφάσει τινὰ κακῶς ποιοῦντες ἐπεξέρχονται καὶ διόλλυνται, τὸν κίνδυνον ὑφορώμενοι τοῦ ὑπολειπομένου ἐχθροῦ. ὁ γὰρ μὴ ξὺν ἀνάγκῃ τι παθὼν χαλεπώτερος διαφυγὼν τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ἴσης ἐχθροῦ. μὴ οὖν προδόται γένησθε ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, γενόμενοι δ' ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τῇ γνώμῃ τοῦ πάσχειν, καὶ ὡς πρὸ παντὸς ἂν ἐτιμήσασθε αὐτοὺς χειρώσασθαι, νῦν ἀνταπόδοτε, μὴ μαλακισθέντες πρὸς τὸ παρὸν αὐτίκα, μηδὲ τοῦ ἐπικρεμασθέντος ποτὲ δεινοῦ ἀμνημο-

\* Edit. Baehr.

† Edit. Bekker.

νοῦντες. κολάσατε δὲ ἀξίως τούτους τε, καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμμάχοις παράδειγμα σαφὲς καταστήσατε, ὅς ἂν ἀφιστῇται, θανάτῳ ζημιωσόμενον. τόδε γὰρ ἦν γνῶσιν, ἦσσαν τῶν πολεμίων ἀμελήσαντες τοῖς ὑμετέροις αὐτῶν μαχεῖσθε ξυμμάχοις.

(E.) DEMOSTHENES\*, DE CORONA.

‘Ορῶν γάρ, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τὸ ναυτικὸν ὑμῶν καταλυόμενον, καὶ τοὺς μὲν πλουσίους ἀτελεῖς ἀπὸ μικρῶν ἀναλωμάτων γιγνομένους, τοὺς δὲ μέτρια ἢ μικρὰ κεκτημένους τῶν πολιτῶν τὰ ὄντα ἀπολλύντας, ἔτι δ’ ὑστερίζουσιν ἐκ τούτων τὴν πόλιν τῶν καιρῶν, ἔθηκα νόμον καθ’ ὃν τοὺς μὲν τὰ δίκαια ποιεῖν ἠνάγκασα, τοὺς πλουσίους, τοὺς δὲ πένητας ἔπαυσ’ ἀδικουμένους, τῇ πόλει δ’ ὅπερ ἦν χρησιμώτατον, ἐν καιρῷ γίγνεσθαι τὰς παρασκευὰς ἐποίησα. καὶ γραφεῖς τὸν ἰγῶνα τοῦτον εἰς ὑμᾶς εἰσῆλθον καὶ ἀπέφυγον, καὶ τὸ μέρος τῶν ψήφων ὁ διώκων οὐκ ἔλαβεν. καίτοι πόσα χρήματα τοὺς ἡγεμόνας τῶν συμμοριῶν ἢ τοὺς δευτέρους καὶ τρίτους οἶεσθέ μοι διδόναι, ὥστε μάλιστα μὲν μὴ θείναι τὸν νόμον τοῦτον, εἰ δὲ μή, καταβαλόντα ἔαν ἐν ὑπωμοσίᾳ; τοσαῦτ’, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ὅσα ὀκνήσαιμ’ ἂν πρὸς ὑμᾶς εἰπεῖν. καὶ ταῦτ’ εἰκότως ἔπραττον ἐκεῖνοι. ἦν γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἐκ μὲν τῶν προτέρων νόμων συνεκκαίδεκα λειτουργεῖν, αὐτοῖς μὲν μικρὰ καὶ οὐδὲν ἀναλίσκουσι, τοὺς δ’ ἀπόρους τῶν πολιτῶν ἐπιτρίβουσιν, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ἐμοῦ νόμου τὸ γιγνόμενον κατὰ τὴν οὐσίαν ἕκαστον τιθέναι, καὶ δυοῖν ἐφάνη τριήραρχος ὁ τῆς μιᾶς ἕκτος καὶ δέκατος πρότερον συντελής· οὐδὲ γὰρ τριηράρχους ἔτι ὠνόμαζον ἑαυτούς, ἀλλὰ συντελεῖς.

1. Show by instances of their usage in Homer that ἀμφὶ and ἀμφὶς are properly the same. What is the radical meaning of either, and what is the established rule with respect to ἀμφὶς, when it is used in Homer as a preposition?

2. What is the rule when an Iambic Trimeter ends with a Cretic or Quasi-Cretic? Give instances in which it is violated. What limitation obtains in the resolved or trisyllabic feet of the Comic Iambic Trimeter? What is the quantity

\* Edit. Bekker.

of the second syllable of *ἀνιπαρὸς* in Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes respectively?

3. Mention the principal events recorded in the third book of Thucydides. Illustrate the sentiment *ὁ γὰρ μὴ ξὺν ἀνάγκῃ*... in extract (D.), by any instance from modern history. What authorities have we that Herodotus read his history at any of the Grecian festivals?

4. Give the meaning and quantities of *σιγα* according to its different accents. Show generally the difference of construction between *χρῆ* and *δεῖ*. What is Hermann's opinion with respect to the omission of the augment in the Tragic writers? Point out accurately in extract (B.) the difference between the aorist and future conjunctives.

5. Give a brief account of the *συμμορίαι* at Athens. Mention the different *λειτουργίαι* to which the citizens were subject. Under what circumstances was a person exempted from the Trierarchy? What is the subject of the oration against Leptines, and about what time was it delivered?

6. Give the date of the Phocian war. How does Demosthenes defend himself against the charge brought by Æschines respecting its origin? What was the office of the *Colacretæ*? What pay did each senator receive, and what would be the whole annual amount of the wages of the senate?

THURSDAY, June 24.—MORNING, 10 to 1.

## GREEK.

*Examiner, Rev. Dr. JERRARD.*

Translate :

(A.) ÆSCHYLUS\*, AGAMEMNON.

- ἐπεὶ δ' ἀνάγκας ἔδν λέπαδνον  
 φρενὸς πνέων δυσσεβῇ τροπαίαν  
 ἄναγνον, ἀνέρον, τόθεν 220  
 τὸ παντότολμον φρονεῖν μετέγνων.  
 βροτοὺς θρασύνει γὰρ αἰσχρομήτις  
 τάλαινα παρακοπῇ  
 πρωτοπήμων. ἔτλα δ' οὖν  
 θυτὴρ γενέσθαι θυγατρὸς γυναικοποιῶν πολέμων ἄρωγὰν 225  
 καὶ προτέλεια ναῶν  
 λιτὰς δὲ καὶ κληδόνας πατρώους  
 παρ' οὐδὲν αἰῶνα παρθενείον τ'  
 ἔθεντο φιλόμαχοι βραβῆς, 230  
 φράσεν δ' ἀόξοις πατὴρ μετ' εὐχὰν,  
 δίκαν χιμαῖρας ὑπερθε βωμοῦ  
 πέπλοισι περιπετῇ,  
 παντὶ θυμῷ προνωπῇ 234  
 λαβεῖν ἀέρδην, στόματός τε καλλιπρώρου φυλακὰν κατασχεῖν,  
 φθόγγον ἀραῖον οἴκοις,  
 βίᾳ χαλινῶν τ' ἀναύδῳ μένει.  
 κρόκου βαφὰς δ' ἐς πέδον χέουσα  
 ἔβαλλ' ἕκαστον θυτῆρων ἀπ' ὄμματος βέλει φιλοίκτῳ, 240  
 πρέπουσά θ' ὡς ἐν γραφαῖς, προσεννέπειν  
 θέλουσ', ἐπεὶ πολλάκις  
 πατρὸς κατ' ἀνδρῶνας εὐτραπέζους  
 ἔμελψεν. ἀγνὰ δ' ἀταύρωτος αὐδᾷ πατρὸς  
 φίλου τριτόσπονδον εὐποτμον 245  
 αἰῶνα φίλως ἐτίμα.

\* Edit. Dindorf.



## (B). ARISTOPHANES\*, AVES.

Ἦγε δὴ φύσιν ἄνδρες ἁμαυρόβιοι, φύλλων γενεᾷ προσόμοιοι, 685  
 ὀλιγοδρανέες, πλάσματα πηλοῦ, σκιοειδέα φύλ' ἁμενηνὰ,  
 ὑπτῆνες ἐφημέριοι, ταλαοὶ βροτοὶ, ἄνδρες εἰκελόνειροι,  
 πρόσχετε τὸν νοῦν τοῖς ἀθανάτοις ἡμῖν, τοῖς αἰὲν ἐοῦσι,  
 τοῖς αἰθερίοις, τοῖσιν ἀγήρως, τοῖς ἄφθιτα μηδομένοισιν.  
 ἵν' ἀκούσαντες πάντα παρ' ἡμῶν ὀρθῶς περὶ τῶν μετεώρων, 690  
 φύσιν οἰωνῶν γένεσιν τε θεῶν ποταμῶν τ' Ἐρέβους τε Χάους τε  
 εἰδότες ὀρθῶς παρ' ἐμοῦ Προδίκῳ κλάειν εἴπητε τὸ λοιπόν.  
 Χάος ἦν καὶ Νύξ Ἐρεβός τε μέλαν πρῶτον καὶ Τάρταρος εὐρύς·  
 γῇ δ' οὐδ' αἴρ οὐδ' οὐρανὸς ἦν· Ἐρέβους δ' ἐν ἀπείροσι κόλποις  
 τίκτει πρῶτιστον ὑπηνέμιον Νύξ ἢ μελανόπτερος ὦν, 695  
 ἐξ οὗ περιτελλομέναις ὥραις ἔβλασθεν Ἐρως ὁ ποθεινός,  
 στίλβων νῶτον πτερύγοιν χρυσαῖν, εἰκὼς ἀνεμώκεσι δίναις.  
 οὗτος δὲ Χάει πτερόεντι μιγείς νυχίῳ κατὰ Τάρταρον εὐρὺν  
 ἐνεόττευσεν γένος ἡμέτερον, καὶ πρῶτον ἀνήγαγεν ἐς φῶς.

## (C.) PLATO†, PHÆDO, XXIX.

Ἡ δὲ ψυχὴ ἄρα, τὸ ἀειδές, τὸ εἰς τοιοῦτον τόπον ἕτερον οἰ-  
 χόμενον, γενναῖον καὶ καθαρὸν καὶ ἀειδῆ, εἰς Ἄιδου ὡς ἀληθῶς,  
 παρὰ τὸν ἀγαθὸν καὶ φρόνιμον θεόν, οἷ, ἂν θεὸς ἐθέλῃ, αὐτίκα  
 καὶ τῇ ἐμῇ ψυχῇ ἱτέον, αὕτη δὲ δὴ ἡμῖν ἡ τοιαύτη καὶ οὕτω  
 πεφυκυῖα ἀπαλλαττομένη τοῦ σώματος εὐθὺς διαπεφύσεται  
 καὶ ἀπόλῳεν, ὥς φασιν οἱ πολλοὶ ἄνθρωποι; πολλοῦ γε δεῖ,  
 ὦ φίλε Κέβης τε καὶ Σιμμία, ἀλλὰ πολλῷ μᾶλλον ὧδε ἔχει·  
 εἰάν μὲν καθαρὰ ἀπαλλάττηται, μηδὲν τοῦ σώματος ξυμφέλ-  
 κουσα, ἅτε οὐδὲν κοινωνοῦσα αὐτῷ ἐν τῷ βίῳ ἐκούσα εἶναι,  
 ἀλλὰ φεύγουσα αὐτὸ καὶ συνηθροισμένη αὕτη εἰς αὐτήν, ἅτε  
 μελετώσα αἰεὶ τοῦτο,—τοῦτο δὲ οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἐστὶν ἢ ὀρθῶς φι-  
 λοσοφοῦσα καὶ τῷ ὄντι τεθνάναι μελετώσα ῥαδίως· ἢ οὐ τοῦτ'  
 ἂν εἴη μελέτη θανάτου; Παντάπασί γε. Οὐκοῦν οὕτω μὲν  
 ἔχουσα εἰς τὸ ὅμοιον αὐτῇ τὸ ἀειδὲς ἀπέρχεται, τὸ θεῖόν τε καὶ  
 ἀθάνατον καὶ φρόνιμον, οἷ ἀφικομένη ὑπάρχει αὐτῇ εὐδαίμονι  
 εἶναι, πλάνης καὶ ἀνοίας καὶ φόβων καὶ ἀγρίων ἐρώτων καὶ τῶν  
 ἄλλων κακῶν τῶν ἀνθρωπείων ἀπηλλαγμένη, ὥσπερ δὲ λέγεται  
 κατὰ τῶν μεμνημένων, ὥς ἀληθῶς τὸν λοιπὸν χρόνον μετὰ τῶν  
 θεῶν διάγουσα; οὕτω φῶμεν, ὦ Κέβης, ἢ ἄλλως;

\* Edit. Dindorf.

† Edit. Stallbaum.

## (D.) ARISTOTLE\*, ETHICA, VII. 1.

Περὶ φιλίας, τί ἐστι καὶ ποῖόν τι, καὶ τίς ὁ φίλος, καὶ πότερον μοναχῶς λέγεται ἡ φιλία ἢ πλεοναχῶς, καὶ εἰ πλεοναχῶς, πόσα ἐστίν, ἔτι δὲ πῶς χρηστέον τῷ φίλῳ καὶ τί τὸ δίκαιον τὸ φιλικόν, ἐπισκεπτέον οὐθενὸς ἦττον τῶν περὶ τὰ ἡθικὰ καλῶν καὶ αἰρετῶν. Τῆς τε γὰρ πολιτικῆς ἔργον εἶναι δοκεῖ μάλιστα ποιῆσαι φιλίαν, καὶ τὴν ἀρετὴν διὰ τοῦτό φασιν εἶναι χρῆσιμον· οὐ γὰρ ἐνδέχεται φίλους ἑαυτοῖς εἶναι τοὺς ἀδικουμένους ὑπ' ἀλλήλων. Ἐπὶ τὸ δίκαιον καὶ τὸ ἀδικον περὶ τοὺς φίλους εἶναι μάλιστα πάντες φαμέν, καὶ ὁ αὐτὸς δοκεῖ ἀνὴρ εἶναι καὶ ἀγαθὸς καὶ φίλος, καὶ φιλία ἡθικὴ τις εἶναι ἕξις, καὶ ἐάν τις βούληται ποιῆσαι ὥστε μὴ ἀδικεῖν, ἀλλ' εἰς φίλους ποιῆσαι· οἱ γὰρ ἀληθινοὶ φίλοι οὐκ ἀδικοῦσιν. Ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ ἐὰν δίκαιοι ᾖσιν, οὐκ ἀδικήσουσιν ἢ ταυτὸν ἄρα ἢ ἐγγύς τι ἢ δικαιοσύνη καὶ ἡ φιλία. Πρὸς δὲ τούτοις τῶν μεγίστων ἀγαθῶν τὸν φίλον εἶναι ὑπολαμβάνομεν, τὴν δὲ ἀφιλίαν καὶ τὴν ἐρημίαν δεινότατον, ὅτι ὁ βίος ἅπας καὶ ἡ ἐκούσιος ὁμιλία μετὰ τούτων· μετ' οἰκείων γὰρ ἢ μετὰ συγγενῶν ἢ μετ' ἐταίρων συνδιημερεύομεν, ἢ τέκνων ἢ γονέων ἢ γυναικός. Καὶ τὰ ἴδια δίκαια τὰ πρὸς τοὺς φίλους ἐστὶν ἐφ' ἡμῖν μόνον, τὰ δὲ πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους νενομοθέτηται καὶ οὐκ ἐφ' ἡμῖν.

1. Cite any instances of Oriental diction and imagery which occur in the Agamemnon, and give your opinion, generally, of this celebrated Play. Quote passages from other authors illustrative of the extract (A.) and referring to the fate of Iphigenia.

Explain the phrases *τρὶς ἐξ βαλεῖν*—*βοῦς ἐπὶ γλώσση*.

2. Mention the various authors and the several traditions alluded to in the extract (B.). With what design does the Comedy of the Birds seem to have been written? Wherein consists the great value of the works of Aristophanes? What are the chief objections to them? What do you observe as most remarkable in the original conceptions of his Comedies and in the working of them out in detail? In what respects does Swift appear to you to have most resembled, and in what to have most differed from him?

Give a short account of the metre of this extract.

\* Edit. Bekker.

3. (C.) In what language does Cicero express the leading thoughts contained in this passage?

4. Explain the following words as used by Aristotle:—δέσις, λύσις, ἐπεισόδιον, ἔξοδος, μετάβασις, περιπέτεια, ἀναγνώρισις, πάροδος, στάσιμον.

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THURSDAY, June 24.—AFTERNOON, 3 to 6.

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LATIN.

*Examiner, Mr. BURCHAM.*

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Translate :

(A.) LUCRETIUS\*, Book V.

His igitur rebus subjunctis, suppositisque :  
Terra superne tremit magnis concussa ruinis  
Subter, ubi ingenteis speluncas subruit ætas,  
Quippe cadunt toti montes, magnoque repente  
Concussu, late disserpunt inde tremores ;  
Et merito, quoniam plaustis concussa tremiscunt  
Tecta viam propter non magno pondere tota :  
Nec minus exsultant, ubi currus fortis equûm vis  
Ferratos utrinque rotarum succutit orbeis.

Fit quoque, ubi magnas in aquæ, vastasque lacunas  
Gleba vetustate e terra provolvitur ingens,  
Ut jactetur aqua, et fluctu quoque terra vacillet :  
Ut vas in terra non quit constare, nisi humor  
Destitit in dubio fluctu jactarier intus.

Præterea, Ventus cum per loca subcava terræ  
Conlectus parti ex una procumbit, et urget

\* Edit. Creech.

Obnixus magnis speluncas viribus altas ;  
 Incumbit tellus, quo venti prona premit vis :  
 Tum, supera terram quæ sunt exstructa domorum,  
 Ad cœlumque magis quanto sunt edita quæque,  
 Inclinata minent in eandem prodita partem ;  
 Protractæque trabes impendent ire paratæ :  
 Et metuunt magni Naturam credere Mundi  
 Exitiale aliquod tempus, clademque manere,  
 Cum videant tantam Terrarum incumbere molem.  
 Quod nisi respirent Venti, non ulla refrænēt  
 Res, neque ab exitio possit reprehendere eunteis :  
 Nunc quia respirant alternis, inque gravescunt,  
 Et quasi conlecti redeunt, ceduntque repulsi ;  
 Sæpius hanc ob rem minitatur Terra ruinas,  
 Quam facit : inclinatur enim, retroque recellit,  
 Et recipit prolapsa suas se in pondere sedeis.  
 Hac igitur ratione vacillant omnia tecta,  
 Summa magis mediis, media imis, ima perhilum.

(B.) VIRGIL\*, ÆNEID, Book VI.

Principio cœlum ac terras, camposque liquentis,  
 Lucentemque globum Lunæ, Titaniaque astra,  
 Spiritus intus alit, totamque infusa per artus  
 Mens agitat molem, et magno se corpore miscet.  
 Inde hominum pecudumque genus, vitæque volantum,  
 Et quæ marmoreo fert monstra sub æquore pontus.  
 Igneus est ollis vigor et cœlestis origo  
 Seminibus, quantum non noxia corpora tardant,  
 Terrenique hebetant artus, moribundaque membra.  
 Hinc metuunt, cupiuntque ; dolent, gaudentque ; neque auras  
 Dispiciunt clausæ tenebris et carcere cæco.  
 Quin et supremo quum lumine vita reliquit,  
 Non tamen omne malum miseris, nec funditus omnes  
 Corporeæ excedunt pestes ; penitusque necesse est  
 Multa diu concreta modis inolescere miris.  
 Ergo exercentur pœnis, veterumque malorum

\* Edit. Heyne.



Supplicia expendunt. Aliæ panduntur inanis  
 Suspensæ ad ventos: aliis sub gurgite vasto  
 Infectum eluitur scelus, aut exuritur igni;  
 Quisque suos, patimur, Manis; exinde per amplum  
 Mittimur Elysium, et pauci læta arva tenemus:  
 Donec longa dies, perfecto temporis orbe,  
 Concretam exemit labem, purumque reliquit  
 Ætherium sensum, atque aurai simplicis ignem.  
 Has omnis, ubi mille rotam volvere per annos,  
 Lethæum ad fluvium deus evocat agmine magno:  
 Scilicet inmemores supera ut convexa revisant,  
 Rursus et incipiant in corpora velle reverti.

(C.) TACITUS\*, ANNALS, Book IV. chap. 8.

Igitur Sejanus, maturandum ratus, deligit venenum, quo paullatim inrepente, fortuitus morbus adsimularetur: id Druso datum per Lygdum spadonem, ut octo post annos cognitum est. Ceterum Tiberius, per omnes valetudinis ejus dies, nullo metu, an ut firmitudinem animi ostentaret, etiam defuncto, necdum sepulto, curiam ingressus est: consulesque, sede vulgari per speciem mœstitiæ sedentes, honoris locique admonuit; et effusum in lacrimas Senatum, victo gemitu, simul oratione continua erexit. “Non quidem sibi ignarum, posse argui, quod tam recenti dolore subierit oculos Senatus: vix propinquorum adloquia tolerari, vix diem adspici a plerisque lugentium: neque illos imbecillitatis damnandos: se tamen fortiora solatia e complexu Reipubl. petivisse.” Miseratusque “Augustæ extremam senectam, rudem adhuc nepotum, et vergentem ætatem suam, ut Germanici liberi, unica præsentium malorum levamenta, inducerentur,” petivit. Egressi Consules, firmatos adloquio adolescentulos deductosque ante Cæsarem statuunt. Quibus adprehensis, “Patres conscripti, hos,” inquit, “orbatos parente, tradidi patruo ipsorum, precatusque sum, quamquam esset illi propria soboles, ne secus, quam suum sanguinem, foveret ac tolleret, sibi que et posteris conformaret. Erepto Druso, preces ad vos converto, Diisque

\* Edit. Ernesti.

et patria coram obtestor, Augusti pronepotes, clarissimis majoribus genitos, suscipite, regite: vestram meamque vicem explete. Hi vobis, Nero et Druse, parentum loco: ita nati estis, ut bona malaque vestra ad Rempubl. pertineant."

(D.) JUVENAL\*, SATIRE XIV.

Sed qui sermones? quam fœdæ buccina famæ?  
 Quid nocet hoc? inquit. Tunicam mihi malo lupini,  
 Quam si me toto laudet vicinia pago  
 Exigui ruris paucissima farra secantem.  
 Scilicet et morbis et debilitate carebis  
 Et luctum et curam effugies, et tempora vitæ  
 Longa tibi post hæc fato meliore dabuntur,  
 Si tantum culti solus possederis agri,  
 Quantum sub Tatio populus Romanus arabat.  
 Mox etiam fractis ætate ac Punica passis  
 Prælia vel Pyrrhum immanem gladiosque Molossos  
 Tandem pro multis vix jugera bina dabantur  
 Vulneribus. Merces ea sanguinis atque laboris  
 Nullis visa umquam meritis minor, aut ingrata  
 Curta fides patriæ. Saturabat glebula talis  
 Patrem ipsum turbamque casæ, qua feta jacebat  
 Uxor et infantes ludebant quatuor, unus  
 Vernula, tres domini: sed magnis fratribus horum  
 A scrobe vel sulco redeuntibus altera cœna  
 Amplior et grandes fumabant pultibus ollæ.  
 Nunc modus hic agri nostro non sufficit horto.  
 Inde fere scelerum causæ, nec plura venena  
 Miscuit aut ferro grassatur sæpius ullum  
 Humanæ mentis vitium, quam sæva cupido  
 Indomiti census: nam dives qui fieri vult,  
 Et cito vult fieri.

1. About what time did Lucretius flourish? Quote from his first book the verses in commendation of Epicurus. Mention the extant writings of the latter. In what way, ac-

\* Edit. Ruperti.

cording to his system, does perception take place? From whom did he chiefly borrow his physical doctrines?

2. Give a short explanation of the doctrines put forth in extract (B.). Mention the chief points of difference between Virgil and Homer in their description of the infernal regions and the state of the dead.

Symæthia circum

Flumina; pinguis ubi et placabilis ara Palici.

*Æneid*, ix. 585.

Where was the river Symæthus, and what is the fable respecting the Palici?

3. What is meant by 'sede vulgari' in extract (C.)? Give any instance in which the Latinity of Tacitus differs from that of the Augustan age. Explain the construction of the Roman Calendar, and express, according to that system, March 16, June 27, July 11, September 4.

4. Give the character of Sejanus as described by Tacitus. Where was he born? Translate and explain the following passage:—

Idem populus, si Nursia Tusco

Favisset, si oppressa foret segura senectus

Principis, hac ipsa Sejanum diceret hora

Augustum.

*Juv. Sat. x. 77.*

5. What were the "actiones prætoriae," and with what proceedings in our own country do they correspond? In what respects did the Roman 'judices' differ from the jurors of modern days? How were the 'centumviri' selected, and to what was their jurisdiction chiefly restricted previous to the time of Augustus?

6. Give the etymology and primary meaning of:—*opportunus*, *anceps*, *ambiguus*, *municeps*, *manceps*, *minister*, *magister*, *periculum*, *peritus*, *adulari*, *ingens*, *integer*, *arbiter*.





EXAMINATION

IN THE

HEBREW TEXT OF THE OLD TESTAMENT,

IN THE

GREEK TEXT OF THE NEW,

AND IN

SCRIPTURE HISTORY.



# EXAMINATION

IN THE

HEBREW TEXT OF THE OLD TESTAMENT,  
IN THE GREEK TEXT OF THE NEW,  
AND IN SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

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*TUESDAY, June 29.—MORNING, 10 to 1.*

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HEBREW TEXT OF THE BOOK OF GENESIS.

*Examiner, Rev. T. STONE.*

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1. Translate:

GENESIS, I. 9—13.

פ וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יִקְווּ הַמַּיִם מִתַּחַת הַשָּׁמַיִם אֶל־מָקוֹם  
אֶחָד וַתֵּרָאָה הַיַּבְשָׁה וַיְהִי־כֵן׃ וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לַיַּבְשָׁה  
אֶרֶץ וּלַמַּקְוֶה הַמַּיִם קָרָא יַמִּים וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים כִּי־טוֹב׃  
וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים תִּדְשָׂא הָאָרֶץ דָּשָׂא עֵשֶׂב מִזֵּרֶע זֶרַע  
עֵץ פֶּרִי עֹשֶׂה פֶרִי לְמִינֹו אֲשֶׁר זֶרְעוּבֹו עַל־הָאָרֶץ  
וַיְהִי־כֵן׃ וַתּוֹצֵא הָאָרֶץ דָּשָׂא עֵשֶׂב מִזֵּרֶע זֶרַע לְמִינֵהוּ  
וַעֵץ עֹשֶׂה פֶרִי אֲשֶׁר זֶרְעוּבֹו לְמִינֵהוּ וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים  
כִּי־טוֹב׃ וַיְהִי־עֶרֶב וַיְהִי־בֹקֶר יוֹם שְׁלִישִׁי׃

יָקוּ. Derive this word, and form a paradigm of its conjugations, tenses, &c.

הַשָּׁמַיִם What is the derivation of this word? In what number is it, and how is that accounted for?

Verse 13. יוֹם יְשִׁישִׁי Is there anything remarkable in this construction? State the rule respecting it. What is the deviation of the words עָרַב and בָּקָר?

2. Translate literally :

GENESIS, XXIV. 15—26.

וַיְהִי־הוּא טָרֶם כָּלָה לְדַבֵּר וְהִנֵּה רַבְקָה יֹצֵאת אֲשֶׁר  
 יִלְדָה לְבִתּוֹאֵל בֶּן־מִלְכָּה אִשְׁתִּי נָחוֹר אֲחִי אַבְרָהָם וְכֵדָה  
 עַל־שִׁכְמָהּ; וְהִנֵּעַל טֹבֶת מִרְאָה מְאֹד בְּתוֹלָה וְאִישׁ  
 לֹא יִדְעָה וַתֵּרֶד הָעֵינָה וַתִּמְלֹא כֶדָה וַתַּעַל; וַיִּרְוּ  
 הָעֶבֶד לִקְרֹאתָהּ וַיֹּאמֶר הַנְּמִיאֲנִי נָא מַעֲט־בָּיִם מִבְּהֶרֶךְ;  
 וַתֹּאמֶר שְׂתָה אֲדֹנָי וַתִּמְחַר וַתֵּרֶד כֶּדָה עַל־יְדֶהָ  
 וַתִּשְׁקֶהוּ; וַתִּבֶּל לְהַשְׁקֹתוֹ וַתֹּאמֶר גַּם לְגִמְלִיךָ אִשְׁאָב  
 עַךְ אֶס־כָּלוּ לְשֹׁתָהּ; וַתִּמְחַר וַתַּעַר כֶּדָה אֶל־הַשְׁקֵת  
 וַתִּרְוּ עוֹד אֶל־הַבְּאֵר לְשָׂאֵב וַתִּשְׁאָב לְכָל־גִּמְלֵיו;  
 וְהָאִישׁ מִשְׁתַּאֲהֵל לָהּ מִחֲרִישׁ לְדַעַת הַהֲצִלִּיחַ יְהוָה  
 דְּרָבּוּ אֶס־לֹא; וַיְהִי כֹאֲשֶׁר כָּלוּ הַגִּמְלִים לְשֹׁתָהּ וַיִּקַּח  
 הָאִישׁ נֹזֶם זָהָב בֶּקַע מִשְׁקָלוֹ וּשְׁנֵי צִמְדִּים עַל־יְדֶיהָ  
 עֲשָׂרָה זָהָב מִשְׁקָלָם; וַיֹּאמֶר בַּת־מִי אַתְּ הַגִּידִי נָא לִי  
 הֵיטֵב בֵּית־אֲבִיךָ מְקוֹם לָנוּ לָלוֹן; וַתֹּאמֶר אֵלָיו בַּת־  
 בִּתּוֹאֵל אֲנֹכִי בֶן־מִלְכָּה אֲשֶׁר יִלְדָה לְנָחוֹר; וַתֹּאמֶר  
 אֵלָיו גַּם־תִּבֶּן גַּם־מִסְפּוֹא רֹב עִמָּנוּ גַם־מְקוֹם לָלוֹן;  
 וַיִּקַּד הָאִישׁ וַיִּשְׁתַּחוּ לַיהוָה;



State the derivation and literal meaning of the following words: **טָרַם** ver. 15, **נָא** ver. 23, **נֹזֵם** ver. 22, **צְמִידִים**

Ver. 26. **וַיִּשְׁתַּחוּ** State fully the derivation, conjugation, &c., of this word, and explain any peculiarity there may be in its form.

3. In what manner do you distinguish between the article ה and the interrogative ה prefixed to a word? State the rules for the pointing of each, illustrating them from any of the extracts in this paper.

4. Translate:

#### GENESIS, XVII. 15—18.

ס וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים אֶל־אַבְרָהָם שְׂרִי אִשְׁתְּךָ לֹא־תִקְרָא אֶת־שְׁמָהּ שְׂרִי כִּי שְׂרָה שְׁמָהּ: וּבֵרַכְתִּי אֹתָהּ וְגַם נָתַתִּי מִמֶּנָּה לְךָ בֶּן וּבֵרַכְתִּיהָ וְהִיְתָה לְגוֹיִם מְלֹכֵי עַמִּים מִמֶּנָּה יִהְיוּ: וַיִּפֹּל אַבְרָהָם עַל־פָּנָיו וַיִּצְחַק וַיֹּאמֶר בְּלִבִּי הָלָבִן מֵאַחַ־שָׁנָה יוֹלֵד וְאִם־שְׂרָה הִבְתִּית־שָׁעִים שָׁנָה תֵּלֵד: וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְרָהָם אֶל־הָאֱלֹהִים לוֹ יִשְׁמַעְאֵל יִחִיהָ לִפְנֵיךָ:

5. Give a list of the personal pronouns, separable and inseparable, with the manner (i. e. with what vowel-points) the latter are affixed to nouns and verbs respectively.

6. Translate:

#### GENESIS, XLIX. 22—26.

ס בֶּן פְּרֶת יוֹסֵף בֶּן פְּרֶת עָלִי עֵין בְּנוֹת צִעְרָה עָלִי־שׁוֹר: וַיִּמְרָרְהוּ וְלָבֹו וַיִּשְׁטַמְּהוּ בְּעַלְי חֲצִים: וַתֵּשֶׁב בְּאִיתָן קִשְׁתּוֹ וַיִּפְּזוּ זֶרְעִי יָדָיו מִיַּד אָבִיר יַעֲקֹב מִשָּׁם רָעָה אֲבֹן יִשְׂרָאֵל: מֵאֵל אָבִירָהּ וַיַּעֲזֹרֶךָ וְאֵת שְׂרִי וּבֵרַכְךָ בְּרֹכְתָ שְׁמַיִם מֵעַל בְּרֹכְתָ תְּהוֹם רִבְצָתָ תַּחַת בְּרֹכְתָ שָׂרִים וְרָחִם: בְּרֹכְתָ אָבִירָהּ גְּבִירוֹ עַל־בְּרֹכְתָ הוֹרִי עַד תֵּאֲוֹת גְּבַעַת עוֹלָם תַּחֲיִין לְרֹאשׁ יוֹסֵף וּלְקֶדֶד נִזִּיר אֲחִיו: פ

7. Give a short account of the nature of Hebrew poetry.

8. Translate into Hebrew:

So it is (that) Abram (is) a son of ninety years and nine years, and is seen Jehovah to Abram, and he says to him, I am God Almighty, walk before me and be perfect.

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TUESDAY, June 29.—AFTERNOON, 3 to 6.

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## GOSPEL OF ST. LUKE.

*Examiner, Rev. W. DRAKE.*

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1. What inference may be drawn from the style of language in which this Gospel is written, respecting the parentage and education of its author? What is known respecting Luke previous and subsequent to his conversion to Christianity?

2. Mention some of the miracles and parables which occur in this Gospel only; also some words which are peculiar to Luke's Gospel. Who are some of the more important witnesses in the unanimous testimony of antiquity to the genuineness and authenticity of this Gospel?

3. Ἐγένετο ἐν ταῖς ἡμεραῖς Ἡρώδου, c. i. 5. Is this expression classical? if not, correct it. Who was this Herod? In what way was he connected with other Herods who occupied the throne of Judæa? What remarkable prophecy connected with the advent of Messiah was fulfilled in his person?

4. Chap. iii. 1. Ἐν ἔτει δὲ πεντεκαιδεκάτῳ τῆς ἡγεμονίας Τιβερίου Καίσαρος, ἡγεμονεύοντος Ποντίου Πιλάτου τῆς Ἰουδαίας, καὶ τετραρχούντος τῆς Γαλιλαίας Ἡρώδου, Φιλίππου δὲ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ αὐτοῦ τετραρχούντος τῆς Ἰτουραίας καὶ Τραχωιτίδος χώρας, καὶ Λυσανίου τῆς Ἀβιληνῆς τετραρχούντος.

Explain from what time the date of the reign of Tiberius must be reckoned. Assign to the several places mentioned in this passage their relative geographical positions. What is known respecting the duties and authority of a Procurator and a Tetrarch?

5. Chap. v. 17—25. Καὶ ἐγένετο ἐν μιᾷ τῶν ἡμερῶν, καὶ αὐτὸς ἦν διδάσκων· καὶ ἦσαν καθήμενοι Φαρισαῖοι καὶ νομοδιδάσκαλοι, οἳ ἦσαν ἐληλυθότες ἐκ πάσης κώμης τῆς Γαλιλαίας καὶ Ἰουδαίας, καὶ Ἱερουσαλήμ· καὶ δύναμις Κυρίου ἦν εἰς τὸ ἰᾶσθαι αὐτούς. Καὶ ἰδὼν, ἄνδρες φέροντες ἐπὶ κλίνης ἄνθρωπον, ὃς ἦν παραλελυμένος· καὶ ἐζήτουν αὐτὸν εἰσενεγκεῖν, καὶ θεῖναι ἐνώπιον αὐτοῦ. Καὶ μὴ εὐρόντες διὰ ποίας εἰσενέγκωσιν αὐτὸν, διὰ τὸν ὄχλον, ἀναβάντες ἐπὶ τὸ δῶμα, διὰ τῶν κεράμων καθήκαν αὐτὸν σὺν τῷ κλινιδίῳ εἰς τὸ μέσον ἔμπροσθεν τοῦ Ἰησοῦ. Καὶ ἰδὼν τὴν πίστιν αὐτῶν, εἶπεν· Ἄνθρωπε, ἀφέωνταί σοι αἱ ἁμαρτίαι σου. Καὶ ἤρξαντο διαλογίζεσθαι οἱ γραμματεῖς καὶ οἱ Φαρισαῖοι, λέγοντες· Τίς ἐστὶν οὗτος, ὃς λαλεῖ βλασφημίας; τίς δύναται ἀφιεῖν ἁμαρτίας, εἰ μὴ ὁ μόνος ὁ θεός; Ἐπιγνοὺς δὲ ὁ Ἰησοῦς τοὺς διαλογισμοὺς αὐτῶν, ἀποκριθεὶς εἶπε πρὸς αὐτούς· Τί διαλογίζεσθε ἐν ταῖς καρδίαις ὑμῶν; Τί ἐστὶν εὐκοπώτερον, εἰπεῖν, Ἀφέωνταί σοι αἱ ἁμαρτίαι σου· ἢ εἰπεῖν, Ἐγείρε καὶ περιπάτει; Ἵνα δὲ εἰδῆτε, ὅτι ἐξουσίαν ἔχει ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ἀφιεῖν ἁμαρτίας, (εἶπε τῷ παραλελυμένῳ) Σοὶ λέγω· Ἐγείρε, καὶ ἄρας τὸ κλινιδίόν σου, πορεύου εἰς τὸν οἶκόν σου. Καὶ παραχρῆμα ἀναστὰς ἐνώπιον αὐτῶν, ἄρας ἐφ' ᾧ κατέκειτο, ἀπῆλθεν εἰς τὸν οἶκον αὐτοῦ, δοξάζων τὸν θεόν.

Translate the above passage and accompany your translation with such remarks, critical and explanatory, as you may consider necessary for its elucidation.

6. ἦν διανυκτερεύων ἐν τῇ προσευχῇ τοῦ θεοῦ. What is the common translation of this passage? Point out the grammatical reasons which determine the meaning of *προσευχῇ* in this place. From what author do we learn the usual situation of the *proseuchæ*?

7. Chap. vi. 24—28. Πλὴν οὐαὶ ὑμῖν τοῖς πλουσίοις· ὅτι ἀπέχετε τὴν παράκλησιν ὑμῶν. Οὐαὶ ὑμῖν, οἱ ἐμπεπλησμένοι· ὅτι πεινάσετε. Οὐαὶ ὑμῖν, οἱ γελῶντες νῦν· ὅτι πενθήσετε καὶ

κλαύσετε. Οὐαί, ὅταν καλῶς ὑμᾶς εἴπωσιν οἱ ἄνθρωποι· κατὰ ταῦτα γὰρ ἐποιοῦν τοῖς ψευδοπροφήταις οἱ πατέρες αὐτῶν. Ἄλλ' ὑμῖν λέγω τοῖς ἀκούουσιν· Ἀγαπᾶτε τοὺς ἐχθροὺς ὑμῶν· καλῶς ποιεῖτε τοῖς μισοῦσιν ὑμᾶς.

Translate this passage. What is the force of οὐαί and of ἀπέχετε? Is τοῖς μισοῦσιν classical construction? It has been disputed whether the use of the Dative here be a Latinism or not: from what other language may it have been derived?

8. Chap. x. 1—6. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἀνεδείξεν ὁ Κύριος καὶ ἑτέρους ἐβδομήκοντα, καὶ ἀπέστειλεν αὐτοὺς ἀνὰ δύο πρὸ προσώπου αὐτοῦ εἰς πᾶσαν πόλιν καὶ τόπον, οὗ ἔμελλεν αὐτὸς ἔρχεσθαι. Ἐλεγεν οὖν πρὸς αὐτούς· Ὁ μὲν θερισμὸς πολλὺς, οἱ δὲ ἐργάται ὀλίγοι· δεῖθιτε οὖν τοῦ κυρίου τοῦ θερισμοῦ, ὅπως ἐκβάλῃ ἐργάτας εἰς τὸν θερισμὸν αὐτοῦ. Ὑπάγετε· ἰδοὺ, ἐγὼ ἀποστέλλω ὑμᾶς ὡς ἄρνας ἐν μέσῳ λύκων. Μὴ βασιτάζετε βαλάντιον, μὴ πήραν, μηδὲ ὑποδήματα· καὶ μηδένα κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν ἀσπίασησθε. Εἰς ἣν δ' ἂν οἰκίαν εἰσέρχησθε, πρῶτον λέγετε· Εἰρήνῃ τῷ οἴκῳ τούτῳ. Καὶ ἐὰν ἡ ἐκεῖ νὺξ εἰρήνης, ἐπαναπαύσεται ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἡ εἰρήνη ὑμῶν· εἰ δὲ μήγε, ἐφ' ὑμᾶς ἀνακάμψει.

What would be the Hebrew idiom for ἀνὰ δύο? Was there any difference between the ὑπόδημα and the σάνδαλον? Quote parallel expressions from the New Testament to illustrate the meaning of νὺξ εἰρήνης.

9. ἐνὸς δέ ἐστι χρεῖα.—What is the literal meaning of this expression?

10. Chap. xi. 11—13. Τίνα δὲ ὑμῶν τὸν πατέρα αἰτήσῃ ὁ υἱὸς ἄρτον, μὴ λίθον ἐπιδώσει αὐτῷ; εἰ καὶ ἰχθύν, μὴ ἀντὶ ἰχθύος ὄφιν ἐπιδώσει αὐτῷ; ἢ καὶ ἐὰν αἰτήσῃ ὦν, μὴ ἐπιδώσει αὐτῷ σκορπίον; Εἰ οὖν ὑμεῖς, πονηροὶ ὑπάρχοντες, οἴδατε δόματα ἀγαθὰ διδόναι τοῖς τέκνοις ὑμῶν, πόσῳ μᾶλλον ὁ πατήρ, ὁ ἐξ οὐρανοῦ, δώσει πνεῦμα ἅγιον τοῖς αἰτοῦσιν αὐτόν;

Translate and paraphrase these verses.

11. Chap. xxiii. vv. 53—56. Καὶ καθελὼν αὐτὸ, ἐνετύλιξεν αὐτὸ σινδόνι, καὶ ἔθηκεν αὐτὸ ἐν μνήματι λαξευτῷ, οὗ οὐκ ἦν οὐδέπω οὐδεὶς κείμενος. Καὶ ἡμέρα ἦν παρασκευῇ, καὶ σάββατον ἐπέφωσκε. Κατακολουθήσασαι δὲ καὶ γυναῖκες, αἵτινες ἦσαν συνελληλυθῆναι αὐτῷ ἐκ τῆς Γαλιλαίας, ἐθεάσαντο τὸ



μνημείον, καὶ ὡς ἐτέθη τὸ σῶμα αὐτοῦ. Ὑποστρέψασαι δὲ ἡτοίμασαν ἁρώματα καὶ μύρα· καὶ τὸ μὲν σάββατον ἡσύχασαν κατὰ τὴν ἐντολήν.

Translate. What is the meaning of ἐνετύλιξεν, παρασκευή, ἐπέφωσκε, λαξευτῶ, κατὰ τὴν ἐντολήν? What command was this, and where enjoined?

12. Explain and derive the following words:—φιμώθητι—ἀφέωνται—ἐπηρεάζω—κάρφος—Λεγεὼν—τυρβάζῃ—ἀριστήσῃ—διχοτομήσει—ὁ πράκτωρ—τῇ ἐχομένῃ.

WEDNESDAY, June 30.—MORNING, 10 to 1.

## SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

*Examiner, Rev. T. STONE.*

1. Give a general geographical description of the Land of Canaan, and mention the nations by whom it was possessed in the times of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. From whom were these nations descended?

2. How long was Joshua in subduing the country sufficiently to enable him to divide it among the tribes? State accurately the circumstances of this division, and the situations of the several tribes. Why were two and a half tribes located eastward of Jordan, and upon what principles was a double portion assigned to the tribe of Joseph?

3. Give a description of the Tabernacle as erected by Moses, and a short account of the removals of it (the Tabernacle) and the Ark from the passage across Jordan till their establishment at Jerusalem. Is the last-named event celebrated in any extant piece of Hebrew poetry?

4. Give a short historical account of the Jewish nation from the death of Josiah till the termination of the Babylonish captivity.

5. Give a short account of the history of Esther. At what time did these events happen? What is the (supposed) classical name of the Ahasuerus here mentioned, and what is related of him by Herodotus or others? State precisely in what manner the Jews were indebted for their safety to the *Pur* or lot.

6. What were the most remarkable points of difference between the first and the second Temples?

7. What were the political circumstances of Palestine at the birth and at the death of Jesus Christ? Compare the divisions of the country at the latter period with those in the time of Joshua.

8. State particularly the circumstances which led to St. Paul's imprisonment under Felix and Festus, and the reason of his appeal to the Emperor at Rome.

9. Give a short account of the prophets Ezekiel and Jeremiah; especially notice the times and places where they respectively delivered their prophecies, and the condition of those to whom they were immediately addressed.

10. Give a short account of the life and writings of St. John the Apostle.

WEDNESDAY, June 30.—AFTERNOON, 3 to 6.

## PALEY'S EVIDENCES. BUTLER'S ANALOGY.

*Examiner*, Rev. W. DRAKE.

### PALEY.

1. Answer the objection, "that it is contrary to experience that a miracle should be true, but not contrary to experience that testimony should be false."

2. Show that from *the nature of the case* the first propagators of Christianity would probably meet with persecution in addressing the heathen public : and give the testimony of heathen authors to prove that such persecution actually took place.

3. How does the claim to miraculous power made by Christians in succeeding ages bear upon the general argument for the miraculous character of Christianity?

4. What is the main point in an argument concerning the genuineness of ancient writings? Mention some of the collateral considerations which may be adduced in support of the genuineness of our New Testament Scriptures; and enter fully upon that which arises from the style and language in which they are written.

5. "Our historical Scriptures were attacked by the early adversaries of Christianity, as containing the accounts upon which the Religion was founded." Give a proof of this assertion.

6. Show that *particularity* is, in a certain degree, a mark of historical truth; and state the circumstance which renders its presence of especial value in the New Testament. Mention some of the most striking instances of *particularity* in the New Testament.

7. State the most important of the distinctions which may be drawn between the miracles wrought by Christ and his followers, and all other performances that have ever been subsequently advanced as instances of miraculous power.



8. Show from Scripture that the preference of the patient to the heroic character is characteristic of the Christian institution. How does this peculiarity bear upon the general argument for the truth of Christianity?

9. Give instances of the *candour* of the writers of the New Testament; and also of the *naturalness* and the *properties* observable in their writings.

10. In comparing the rapid spread of Mahometanism with that of Christianity, no inference can fairly be drawn from the former to the prejudice of the argument from the latter.

11. Want of universality in the reception of the Christian religion is no argument against its truth.

12. State the erroneous premises which have led persons to argue against Christianity from its supposed effects upon mankind.

#### BUTLER.

1. State and illustrate fully the distinction between *probable* and *demonstrative* evidence.

2. Show from the analogy of nature that in the government of God by rewards there is nothing incredible arising out of the notion of rewarding.

3. "The present state of the world is peculiarly fitted to be a state of discipline for our improvement in virtue and piety."

4. Prove that there can be no peculiar presumption, from the analogy of nature, against supposing a revelation when man was first placed on the earth.

5. Show from the analogy of nature that there is no just presumption against the general notion of a mediator between God and man.

6. What distinction does Butler draw between the case of a prince or master giving orders to a servant, and that of God giving a revelation to the world, in order to meet the objection which has been made to the scheme of Christianity as not being sufficiently plain and explicit?



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ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1841.

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### MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

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### CLASSICS.

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## EXAMINATION IN THE HEBREW TEXT OF THE OLD TESTAMENT, IN THE GREEK TEXT OF THE NEW, AND IN SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

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